

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 7-8, 1976

Established 1887

Evacuated, Then Snipers Halt Tal Zatar Operation

Douglas Watson

Aug. 6 (WP)—A Red Cross mission here today and four injured persons were evacuated from the area of the Tal Zatar refugee camp, a Red Cross spokesman said today. The mission was the first since the camp was evacuated last week. The mission was the first since the camp was evacuated last week. The mission was the first since the camp was evacuated last week.

atmosphere, not in these conditions. [In Geneva, the Red Cross said it had decided to halt the evacuation, AP reported. [It said it communicated this decision to the Lebanese factions and told them also that complete evacuation not only of the wounded but of the entire civilian population from the camp was the only solution.] After the Red Cross vehicles arrived at the assembly point, about 200 persons from the camp, mainly nonwounded, rushed out onto the exposed field hoping to be evacuated. Newsmen and photographers watching with binoculars from the upper floor of an apartment building a half mile away saw gunmen from the camp trying to drive the crowd back inside. Some were firing in the air. One man used a big stick to push others back inside the camp but others sat down and refused to move while the evacuation was being halted. The Red Cross advance party, in turn, refused to call in the 10 trucks and 2 ambulances that

were planned to be used to evacuate the wounded until order was restored among the Palestinian and Lebanese factions. "The people are trying to get out but the Palestinian chiefs are not letting them. They say if they try to leave, they will kill them," said a Lebanese woman who had run out of the camp across the field carrying babies in each arm. Several women charged that the Palestinians controlling Tal Zatar first want to get their families out, then want to get wounded Palestinian commandos out, but want to keep Lebanese there "as hostages." Meanwhile, the latest cease-fire was still being heavily violated in suburban Beirut, delaying the deployment of Arab League peace-keeping troops who were to have begun moving into designated "hot spots" throughout the country yesterday. There was no indication when they would take up positions but a league mediator said the truce would have to be established first. "We can't continue like this," league envoy Hassan Sabry al-Kholi of Egypt said. "Either there is a complete cease-fire or there is not."

Stonehouse Gets 7 Years in Fraud, Theft Charges

Aug. 6 (AP)—John Stonehouse, the British member of parliament who faked his death on a Miami beach in 1974, was sentenced to seven years in prison at the end of his 66-day trial at Old Bailey Criminal Court today. The 50-year-old former Labor government minister was found guilty of 14 of the remaining 115 charges against him, mostly for fraud and theft, after the jury returned guilty verdicts on 10 charges late yesterday. He was found guilty of six theft charges. He received a two-year suspended sentence, reduced from 12 to 11 months, for the 11th charge. The total of 29 hours in his verdicts. All of the sentences were 10-1 majority.



John Stonehouse

Buckley, an attractive man who had been cool and collected throughout the long trial, in tears when the verdicts were read.

Persuasive Man

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Shah Defends Big Purchases Of U.S. Arms

By Thomas W. Lippman

NOVEMBER, Iran, Aug. 6 (WP)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi today strongly defended Iran's large purchases of U.S. arms, saying the weapons are vital to the security of the non-Communist world and are being properly used by his country.

Rejecting the conclusions of a U.S. Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee report that criticized the arms-sale program, the Shah said: "We are a sovereign country looking after our defense. We are the only judge of what we need."

Iran will continue to buy weapons, he said, suggesting as he has in the past, that his government would stop elsewhere if its supplies from the United States were cut off.

The Shah spoke to newsmen at his summer residence here on the Caspian Sea after 3 1/2 hours of talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who sat beside him during the impromptu press conference.

Mr. Kissinger did not comment directly on the Senate subcommittee report, which said that Iran is acquiring many more sophisticated weapons than it is capable of using. The report said that U.S. advisers and civilian technicians helping the Iranians learn to use the equipment have become embroiled in a war here.

"Great Importance"

The secretary said only that "we attach great importance to our relationship with Iran" and that the United States appreciates Iran's "crucial role" in the region's security.

It is understood that Mr. Kissinger's views were reflected in a State Department paper, issued earlier this week, that defended the arms sales to Iran as a natural outgrowth of the "Nixon doctrine"—the policy under which Washington helps friendly powers to assume greater responsibilities for their defense.

An official in the Kissinger party said that it will continue to be U.S. policy to permit the Iranians to buy what they think they need, with the exception of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



THIRD DAY IN SOWETO—Roadblock of huge pipe sections and tree stumps in Soweto Friday, the third day of disturbances there. Police anti-riot vehicle is in the rear.



YOUNGSTERS PROTESTING—Students chanting and waving their fists Friday in Soweto as they marched through streets in the continuing anti-government protests.

Not Quite 'Arms Deal of Century'

Pentagon Aides Believe They Oversold F-16

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).

Some key defense officials are admitting that the Pentagon may have oversold the prospects for worldwide sales of about 3,000 new U.S.-built F-16 fighter planes.

Not a single new F-16 sale has been announced in the 14 months since Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands agreed to buy 348 of the planes in what was described as "the arms deal of the century."

The Pentagon had dangled the opportunity to share in a worldwide F-16 sales bonanza before the four NATO nations at a time when they were considering whether to buy the U.S. plane or a competing French Mirage F-1 fighter.

After much behind-the-scenes maneuvering by rival French and U.S. officials, the four European allies finally chose the F-16 over the Mirage in June of last year. Their \$9-billion deal with the Pentagon guaranteed them, among other things, a 15-percent share in parts production for

any F-16s bought by "third countries."

With the U.S. Air Force and the four NATO countries planning to buy a total of 1,000 F-16s, the Pentagon forecast made in 1974 and last year suggested that "third-country" sales could total about 2,000 planes.

But so far, Pentagon officials say only a few countries have indicated a definite interest in the F-16 even though its \$6.7-million price makes it cheaper than other new U.S. fighters.

Although conceding that the Pentagon may have overstated the anticipated demand for the F-16, officials deny there was any intent to mislead the NATO allies or the U.S. public.

"I guess there are too many other good plans around," an official said ruefully.

He mentioned the U.S. Air Force's heavyweight F-15 fighter, the Navy's F-18 and a new lightweight, high-performance French Mirage-2000.

Iran, the United States' biggest arms customer, is rated the best prospect to buy F-16s, possibly 200 of them.

Israel also is reported to want F-16s but only after it pays for 25 or more F-15s, which cost about \$17 million each. Canada is considering a possible F-16 purchase.

Does Not Meet Needs

Japan is said by Pentagon officials to have decided that the F-16 does not meet its needs and reportedly may buy the F-15.

The Pentagon had hoped that West Germany would order F-16s but officials say that the German government is unlikely to consider any major new fighter purchases for some years because it has bought about 185 F-4 Phantom jets since 1971 at a price of about \$800 million.

Other countries U.S. officials had listed as prime sales possibilities for the F-16 are South Korea, Australia and some nations in Latin America, but none have come forward with offers to negotiate a purchase agreement up to this time.

S. Africa Alerts Police as Soweto Rioting Worsens

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 6.—Black rioting worsened in Soweto township today and police throughout South Africa were reported to have been put on the alert.

Black youths, often joined by adults, rampaged through the dirt streets of Johannesburg's "shadow city" stoning and burning buses, cars and trains.

Police in armored trucks used tear gas to break up marauding gangs and the sound of gunfire was heard from several areas.

The police said they were firing over the heads of the rioters, but at least four persons were confirmed wounded. The police stuck to their earlier statement that the only persons killed by police bullets were two blacks shot when the demonstrations began on Wednesday.

Unofficial estimates put the death toll at seven. This included two persons who died or were pushed under trains, a girl who was trampled to death and a black man who broke his neck when he dived from a bus that was being stoned.

Communities Affected

Transport was the main target as demonstrators sought to enforce a "stay-at-home" order to black workers. Railroad officials, however, said most trains that daily carry about 200,000 black commuters from Soweto to Johannesburg ran on schedule.

Factories and businesses in Johannesburg said absenteeism was about 20 per cent, considerably lower than Wednesday when a similar attempt to stop blacks from getting to work was staged.

The local bus company withdrew its Soweto services at lunchtime. Two buses were halted and the passengers and drivers forced out. The demonstrators then parked the buses across the road, blocking all traffic on a major exit from Soweto. Elsewhere, rioters used wrecked cars to block roads.

The bus company said it would take workers only to the outskirts of Soweto.

The young protesters have been singing the black national anthem—"God Save Africa"—and carrying placards declaring "Freedom Now" and "We Are Born Free but Everywhere We Are in Chains."

There were reports of violence in other towns in Transvaal Province, at Sibasa to the north and Middelburg and Ogies in the East. There has been no official comment by Prime Minister John Vorster or other government officials on the three days of unrest.

A Johannesburg newspaper, the Star, quoted Police Commissioner Gen. Prinsloo as saying that police forces throughout South Africa had been put on standby alert. Similar action was taken at the height of the June riots, in which 176 persons were killed.

The Star also quoted him as rejecting demands for the release of the detainees.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Charge of Collusion

The latest rift started July 4 when President Amin charged Kenya with collusion in the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport south of Uganda's capital of Kampala to rescue more than 100 hijack victims. Nairobi airport was used as a refueling point.

The communiqué also said both countries had agreed to end a propaganda war against each other on radio and through the mass media.

They agreed that "debts are to be paid" and to facilitate a speedy settlement of a joint committee will be formed to examine all claims.

Kenya said Uganda owes \$50 million. A settlement of this point was vital for President Amin to get fresh supplies of oil flowing again from East Africa's only refinery at the Kenyan port of Mombasa to Uganda.

Franc Reaches 30-Month Low

PARIS, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The French franc came under further strong speculative pressure today and its value against all major currencies declined.

A 30-month low against the dollar was recorded in trading in Paris today as the franc fell to 4.910 francs to a dollar in the interbank rate, although the French currency recovered slightly to close at 4.98. Story Page 9.

Oil-Price Politics Move Into New Phase; Boost by OPEC Expected Soon

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Aug. 6 (NYT)—The world is moving into a new phase of oil-price politics. Once again, as during the final months of 1973 when prices quadrupled, market power is shifting dramatically to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The main force behind the strong pickup in demand for OPEC oil is the economic recovery that has been under way during the last 8 to 12 months in the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Europe's recent drought, which has caused a shortfall in hydroelectric power, is another factor. OPEC production figures reflect the higher demand. Production has been rising over year-earlier levels since last February. In the March-May period, OPEC production was running at 29 million barrels daily, or 12 per cent above the average in the similar three months of last year.

With more oil in world commerce, the tanker market has

also turned more active. Since June, long-depressed charter rates for voyages out of the Gulf have risen by 4 per cent.

Slowly, idle tanker tonnage is falling. A London agent of ship brokers, E. A. Gibson, reports that 42 million deadweight tons are laid up now, against 50 million at the end of April.

The big question is how far OPEC—and particularly Saudi Arabia, by far the biggest OPEC producer—will let the market strengthen before implementing another price increase.

Walter Levy, an American who runs a petroleum consulting service, reports that between now and the middle of next year all the OPEC producers will begin bumping against their self-imposed output ceilings.

"Clearly, a significant price increase over the next 18 months cannot be ruled out," the Levy firm concludes in a study prepared for its clients.

In September of last year when OPEC ministers were holding a price meeting in Vienna, Saudi

Shift Is Due to Growth in Demand Stimulated by Recovery, Drought

Arabia threatened to flood the market if the others went ahead with a sizable price increase that it opposed. In the end, they all compromised on a relatively modest 10 per cent.

In Ball last May, Saudi Arabia refused to compromise. Using the same threat, it imposed on OPEC an extension of a nine-month price freeze.

Although Saudi Arabia's influence in oil pricing so far has been applied in the direction of moderation, there are doubts as to how long such policies, which are unpopular with many OPEC members and strain its unity, will continue.

"Saudi Arabia is more likely to be allowing real oil prices to rise gradually by 1980 and more quickly during the late 1980s," Mr. Levy commented.

Although its oil reserves are as great as those of all the other OPEC nations together, Saudi

Arabia is already producing oil at near its self-imposed production limit of 8.8 million barrels daily. This is nearly three times more than is needed to cover its external payments obligations.

Last year, Saudi Arabia recorded an impressive surplus of \$17.5 billion—petrodollars that for the most part were invested in Western markets.

Even though Saudi Arabia does not need the income, the erosion of oil prices since January of last year has made it increasingly difficult for the country to justify using its vast oil reserve to hold down prices.

For one thing, the 13 OPEC nations, taken as a whole, went into deficit in their balance of payments in the first quarter of this year, according to figures just released by the International Monetary Fund.

Despite the surpluses of coun-

tries with relatively small populations, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya, the overall deficit in the bloc was \$277 million in the first quarter of this year, in contrast to surpluses of \$4.84 billion in last year's fourth quarter and \$3.47 billion in this year's first quarter.

Because of their vast needs for capital, most OPEC members have now become borrowers in international financial markets. Venezuela and Qatar are among the latest reported to be seeking credits.

The politics of oil pricing has been further influenced by the Conference on International Economic Cooperation—the dialogue in which developed and developing countries are discussing ways to improve world economic structures.

Western nations entered the dialogue mainly in hopes of getting more orderly arrangements for oil prices and supplies.

Had they taken radical oil-pricing moves, the oil nations, as part of the Third World, would

have risked ruining chances for agreements on points sought by nonoil-producing developing countries—points such as commodity stabilization and debt rescheduling.

This conference is now deadlocked. The West, so far, has been unwilling to make the kind of concessions demanded of it by the Third World, especially on the debt issue. But diplomatic activity continues in an effort to determine whether the conference will resume in the fall.

It is uncertain what impact all this will have on future price policies.

But one thing seems clear. If reviving economic growth improves conditions in Western nations and if commodities continue their rising price trends, helping the developing countries that produce them, then the oil producers will be the only major group left out.

So, according to signals now being received, a new oil price flare-up could come within the next 12 to 18 months.

Bomb Calls Halt Senate in Rome

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP)—A Senate session at which there was to be a vote of confidence about the minority Christian Democratic government was suspended late tonight after reports of a bomb threat. Senate President Amintore Fanfani suspended the deliberations just before the scheduled vote, saying there was a "need to complete some controls."

Anonymous phone calls to the Communist party and the newspaper Paese Sera had indicated that there would be a bomb attack on the Senate.

Approval of Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government became certain Wednesday when the Communists, Italy's second largest party, dropped a 30-year-old policy of voting against the ruling Christian Democrats and announced that they would abstain. The Communists warned that their abstention was conditional and said that the Andreotti government could be "termed only transitional."



FLYING HOME—Nurse Eva Stahl, who was evacuated from the besieged Tel Zaatar Palestinian camp where her husband, a guerrilla, was killed, and where she lost an arm, suffered a broken leg and had a miscarriage, sending telex messages to her family in Sweden. She left Beirut Friday night on a Red Cross plane to Cyprus.

Shah Talks With Kissinger, Defends Purchases of Arms

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such items as long-range strategic bombers.

"Can the United States, can the non-Communist world, afford to lose Iran?" the Shah asked. "Do you have any choice? What will you do if Iran is in danger of collapse? If you do not pursue a policy of standing by your own friends, who are spending their own money and are ready to spend their own blood, the alternative is nuclear holocaust or more Vietnamese."

The Shah said that Iran, despite its orders for more than \$10 billion worth of sophisticated equipment as F-14 fighters and St. Lawrence-class destroyers, still does not have more or better weapons than "countries that border us that have less than a third of our population."

This was a reference to Iraq which has about 12 million inhabitants. An agreement last year by which Iran stopped support-

ing the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq ended the immediate threat of war between them, but the peace remains uneasy. Iran also has a 1,200-mile frontier with the Soviet Union, a fact that U.S. officials weigh heavily in assessing Iran's security problems.

Arms 'Absorbed'

The Shah said that Iran "has absorbed all arms received so far very easily. In the future, they will also be absorbed." The Senate subcommittee report says the opposite, indicating that it will be years before the Iranians learn to handle what they are buying and that if they went to war in the meantime they would need direct U.S. support.

The Shah acknowledged that as new weapons systems are delivered it might be necessary for U.S. technicians to set them up and show the Iranians how to use and maintain them, as Bell Helicopter and Grumman Aircraft already do. But he said this would only be for a short time and he dismissed as "not very accurate" the suggestion by the committee report that there might be 50,000 U.S. civilians here by 1980.

Iran is the largest foreign purchaser of U.S. military equipment. Its current defense budget of \$9.4 billion annually is 11 times what it was for 1970. Coming at a time when Iran is in a financial squeeze because of world inflation and a reduced demand for its heavy-grade crude oil, this has obliged the Iranians to seek to pay for some of their military equipment through barter deals—giving oil for weapons.

The Shah said today that this did not mean, however, that the oil exported in this manner would carry a discount price.

Oil bartered for weapons or any other commodity, he said, would go out at the equivalent of the posted prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Oil Price Cut

A drop in demand for Iranian crude oil forced Tehran to cut its oil prices early this year and has caused a temporary cash shortage here. A barter deal would enable the Iranians to keep on buying the weapons they want and at the same time unload some of their excess oil.

Other major oil-producing countries—namely Libya—have concluded such deals with foreign suppliers, often getting less than the equivalent dollar value for the oil they export in this manner.

Ending his two-day visit to Bonn, Mr. Kissinger will preside with Iranian Finance Minister Hushang Ansari at a meeting of the U.S.-Iran Joint Commission, formed when the secretary was last here, in November, 1974. Tomorrow the commission will discuss progress on an agreement to increase bilateral trade involving products other than oil to \$15 billion annually.

According to sources here, the work of the commission has produced less than the anticipated results because of Iran's fiscal problems and because of uncertainty in the U.S. business community over Iranian rules on local participation in and ownership of new enterprises here.

The secretary is also planning to hold consultations here with the U.S. ambassadors to Jordan and Egypt.

Rome Protests Italian Death In E. Germany Asks Detailed Probe Of Border Shooting

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Italian government today awaited a reply from East Germany to a protest over the shooting Wednesday of an Italian truck driver by East German border guards.

Italy has demanded a full inquiry into the killing of Benito Corghi, 38. Official sources here said that the affair was being "actively followed" by Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

Mr. Corghi, of Rubiera in northern Italy, worked for a firm that specializes in the transport of goods between Italy and Eastern Europe. Co-workers said he often drove the route and should have been well aware of border formalities.

Was a Communist

The Italian Communist party's newspaper, *L'Unita*, said he was a member of the Communist party.

The Communist Federation of Reggio Emilia said: "An honest Italian worker has become the innocent victim of the reality of dangerous frontiers and political divisions in Europe."

The incident, the latest in a series of border shootings during the last few months, was believed to be the first fatality of its kind involving a non-German Westerner.

West German government reports say that Mr. Corghi had just gone through the West German control point at Hirschberg with a cargo of meat from the East when he was told that he was wanted back at the Communist border post.

He was shot by East German guards as he walked the half-mile back.

According to the East German news agency ADN, Mr. Corghi ignored the guards' warnings and was shot and wounded. He died in a hospital at Jena, about 70 kilometers from Hirschberg, ADN said.

Born 'Disputed'

In Bonn, a West German spokesman said today that the slaying demonstrates the need for a UN court of human rights.

Spokesman Armin Grunewald said that the Bonn government was disgusted by the shooting. "The incident shows how necessary it is to establish a body before which such violations of human rights can be brought," he said.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said last week that West Germany would propose establishing a UN court because of incidents on the East-West German border.

Bangkok, Hanoi Establish Links, Vow Friendship

BANGKOK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Thailand and Vietnam agreed to establish diplomatic relations today and vowed that neither country would serve as "an aggressive base" against the other.

The Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Duy Trinh, signed a joint communiqué in Hanoi pledging "friendly and good-neighborly relations."

Hanoi radio announced the pact less than a month after the last U.S. combat troops pulled out of Thailand.

In Bangkok, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Thai Cabinet also approved reopening of trade relations with Vietnam, flights by airlines of each country over the other's territory and repatriation of Vietnamese refugees living in Thailand since the early 1950s.

Australian Envoy Flees Moscow Fire

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Fire apparently caused by an electrical fault badly damaged the Australian Embassy in Moscow early yesterday, embassy officials said today.

No one was injured although Ambassador Sir James Finlayson had to flee the fire. The fire broke out in the two-story building that includes his residence.

"The chancery offices have been completely destroyed and several rooms in the residence badly damaged," Sir James said. "We have not yet been able to determine the cause but it appears it was an electrical fault."

Sympathy of Israel Is Rejected by China

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Peking has rejected an Israeli government telegram expressing sympathy for the loss of life and damages caused by China's recent earthquake.

Israeli government officials today said that the Chinese had stated they could not receive the cable in which Israel offered medical aid to help the earthquake victims—because the two countries did not have diplomatic relations.

Prayers at Hiroshima

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Aug. 6 (AP).—Bells tolled, thousands of pigeons were released and more than 40,000 persons prayed for peace in this western Japanese city today to mark the 31st anniversary of the world's first atomic bomb attack.



Woman kneeling beside body of her son killed in Soweto.

South African Police Alerted As Soweto Rioting Worsens

(Continued from Page 1)

leaze of black students detained without trial since June. He said they were being held on serious charges and "we cannot allow our system of justice to fall to pieces to meet the demands of a handful of students."

"The disturbances show no sign of ending, and it seems the responsible people of Soweto cannot or will not do anything about it," he said.

The Rev. R.T.S. Buti, leader of the Black Dutch Reformed Church, which has more than 1 million members in South Africa, said the demonstrations were a direct result of black frustrations.

"Blacks have never been heard," he said in a statement in Cape Town. "What our people are doing now is speaking a language which they feel the government will at least understand. And the fact that the government rushes in with machine guns means that the government is now listening."

"There are people, including ministers of our church and of others, as well as political leaders, who have for years sounded a warning to the government that something has to be done."

Mr. Buti concluded: "Now there are those who say it is too late. It is late but I still believe it is not too late."

"I do not believe it is too late if our government today were to say they would give everybody a chance in life, opportunity and equality. We do not yet have blacks saying the white man must be pushed into the sea, so I don't believe it's too late."

Communists Hit Soares, Program In Lisbon Debate

LISBON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Alvaro Cunhal, the Portuguese Communist party leader, said in parliament yesterday that the Socialist government of Premier Mario Soares and his program "do not correspond to the needs of the present situation."

Mr. Cunhal, opening a five-day debate in the National Assembly on the new government's program, did not say whether his party would present a motion rejecting the program. Such a motion could be approved only if it won an absolute majority of the 263 deputies, which is considered unlikely. It would require a coalition of the three main opposition parties—the Communists, the liberal Popular Democratic and the conservative Social Democratic Center.

Both the Communist party and the Social Democratic Center accused the government of ambiguity in defining the roles of public and private enterprise and of overdependence on foreign loans to cover the huge budgetary deficit.

Reds Will Head Rome Council

ROME, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Under an agreement reached last night, Rome will be ruled by a three-party leftist coalition headed by the Communists, who are expected to select the new mayor.

In municipal elections in June, the Communists emerged as the city's leading party, with 35.5 per cent of the vote compared with 33.1 per cent for the Christian Democrats.

The Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats, who between them hold 39 seats in the 80-seat city assembly, will be able to count on the abstention of the three Republican party representatives under the agreement.

Party leaders were expected to meet tonight to ratify the decision and a mayor will be elected Monday.

Talks in Ireland Fail To Settle Bank Strike

DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Talks aimed at finding a solution to the six-week-old bank strike in the Irish Republic ended in failure yesterday amid predictions that it could last another month.

Joe Stott, spokesman for the 10,000 striking employees, said two lengthy meetings with Labor Minister Michael O'Leary failed to make any progress.

Guerrillas in Sahara Claim to Kill Troops

ALGERIA, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Guerrillas of the Polisario Front independence movement killed or wounded 300 Moroccan and Mauritanian troops in four attacks last week in southern Morocco and northern Mauritania, a front communiqué published in the Algerian daily *El Moudjahid* said.

At the Mauritania base of Bir Mochrein, the guerrillas claimed to have killed 150 Mauritanians. The communiqué said that 70 Moroccans were killed and 27 wounded in ambushes near the towns of Zag and Mesled. The guerrillas want independence for the Western Sahara.

Some Hail Amnesty, Others Are Bitter Freed Spaniards Differ on Regime

MADRID, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Some of the political militants who have come out of Spanish jails praise the government for circumstances involved in their imprisonment.

The release of political prisoners began two days ago, following the publication of a decree signed by King Juan Carlos under which an estimated 600 of Spain's 630 jailed opposition militants are expected to be freed. About 50 had been released by last night.

Three Communist party leaders who were among the first released met with reporters yesterday to talk about their prison experiences and explain their party's plans.

"The amnesty, although not complete, is a step toward democracy and reconciliation," said Simon Sanchez Montero, a member of the Central Committee of the still-outlawed Communist party.

No Hatred

"We feel no hatred toward anyone. I would not be capable of inflicting the violence on police and my fellow which they have inflicted on me," he said.

Mr. Sanchez Montero said that the party now has 150,000 militants and plans to try to double that figure soon. But he added that the Spanish Communists were ready and willing to participate in democratic politics.

A few hours later, reporters met with three other political militants who had just been released and their views were very different.

The three were Marxist revolutionaries arrested and charged with involvement in the 1968-69 Basque region's bloody street riots of the post-Franco era—a series of clashes between striking steelworkers and police in the Basque town of Vitoria on March 3. Five workers were killed and more than 100 persons were injured in the fighting. In which police fired submachine guns.

"It was a massacre," said Jesus Fernandez Naves, 42, a metalworker and former Catholic priest who left the church to become a labor militant and to get married. "The working class of Vitoria has five dead and they must be avenged."

Will Continue

Juan Jose San Sebastian, 21, said: "We do not forget what the Franco regime did to the working class during 40 years. We have fought and will continue fighting." Immanuel Olaberria, 38, said: "They accuse the Basques of terrorism. But for 40 years, the terrorists were on the other side."

The three said the amnesty was a "farce" and vowed to "continue the struggle against the bourgeoisie."

Premier Adolfo Suarez, meanwhile, continued talks with politicians representing different political trends. Government spokesmen have described the

Rabin Foresees Long Battle by Arabs in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that he foresaw a lengthy struggle in Lebanon, which would set back chances of any renewed negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.

In an interview with the trade union newspaper, *Davar*, Mr. Rabin said that the Syrians appeared intent on keeping away from the Lebanese-Israeli border area to avoid a clash with Israel.

The fighting in Lebanon, he said, was caused by the activities of the Palestinians, who had tried to establish themselves as the dominant factor within the country.

"I think the Lebanese conflict will be protracted and I foresee no speedy military solution," Mr. Rabin said.

The Prime Minister said that the deep divisions in the Arab world were to the advantage of Israel but he added: "This can change, of course. We live in the Middle East, where all is change. The only constant is the Arab need to come to terms with Israel."

Mr. Rabin said that he saw no short-term danger to Israel from the fighting in Lebanon. "The central military factor there is the Syrian Army and that is interested in quiet with Israel so as not to give us a reason for intervention. But we have to remain on guard."

Chile Says No Nation Will Take 250 Exiles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The Chilean Embassy said yesterday that 250 detainees whose fall sentences were commuted to exile have not been able to leave Chile because no foreign country would grant them a visa.

The embassy said 534 detainees had already left the country and 270 more are waiting for paper work to be completed before they can apply for visas.

All had been sentenced by court-martial following the military overthrow of Marxist President Salvador Allende in September, 1973. Under a decree issued last May, 1,238 detainees applied for commutation, which was granted to 1,044.

Vienna Official Resigns

VIENNA, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Fritz Hofmann, the city's director of planning, resigned today, saying he accepted the political responsibility for the collapse of the Reichsbank Bridge into the Danube Sunday.

contacts as an effort to find a base for negotiation with the opposition on Spain's democratic future.

La Pasionaria's Return

ROME, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The president of the Spanish Communist party, Dolores Ibarruri, known as La Pasionaria in the 1936-39 Civil War, talked today of her plans to return to Spain

next month after 40 years in exile.

In an interview with the Italian Communist daily *L'Unita*, Mrs. Ibarruri, 81, said: "Every day I have thought of returning to Spain. Exile is not sweet; it is not pleasant."

She was refused permission to go back to Spain in January, she said, but with this month's amnesty she felt free to return.



INJURED BY GAS—Sisters Stefania (left) and Alice Senno with their mother and grandmother in a hospital in Milan where the girls are being treated for skin rashes caused by poisonous vapor that escaped from a defoliant factory in their home town of Seveso just north of Milan.

Drought May Force Factories In Southern Wales to Close

LONDON, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—With Britain's worst drought for 250 years showing no sign of letting up, there are growing fears that factories in some parts of the country may soon have to work part time or even close completely.

The threat to industry is greatest in south Wales, where domestic water rationing is already in force. The area is renowned for its normally lush green valleys but these are now hard-baked and brown.

Britain's weathermen say there is unlikely to be any substantial rain in the parched southern half of the country until next month at the earliest.

Parliament has rushed through emergency laws giving local authorities special powers to ration water.

Beginning next week a million people in south Wales will have their water supplies cut off for 12 hours each night. Unless there is rain, domestic supplies may be cut off completely for six days a week.

The Welsh National Water Development Agency has said that unless there is substantial rainfall in the next three weeks, industry will have to reduce its use of water by about 50 per cent.

A spokesman for the Welsh branch of the Confederation of British Industry said this prospect was "frightening."

"It will be like working a three-day week," he said. "Some companies may even shut down completely, because certain production processes, once run down, take a month to start up again. There are bound to be layoffs."

He said some industries such as food processing would be

given priority for their water needs. Lists were being drawn up of patients on kidney machines and of households that could not be without water.

Government and industry are worried that water reserves are also falling dangerously in other areas, including Yeovil and Taunton in the west, Northampton, Leicester and Nottinghamshire in the east, Midlands, East Anglia and parts of Yorkshire.

Many of these areas house industries which are heavy water users, such as textile finishers and chemical, beer and steel producers.

High-Risk Areas

John Silkin, Minister for Local Government and Planning, who piloted the government's new drought measures through Parliament, said these "high-risk" areas would face acute water shortage in the late summer and early autumn that would not be put right by a week or even a month's rain.

"The need for the strictest economy will extend well into the winter," he said.

Under the act, local authorities can ban watering golf links, race courses and parks, refilling swimming pools and washing cars.

But Mr. Silkin reassured sports lovers that the wicket at Lords cricket ground and the center court at Wimbledon would not be allowed to go to ruin.

Fines of up to \$400 may be imposed for misuse of water.

The Soviet Embassy in London, which used a hose to water its garden roses this week, was one of the first to contravene a ban on hoses announced last month.

"The Foreign Office said diplomatically that Soviet officials probably did not know the ban applied to them and their attention had been drawn to the regulations."

Big Ben Still Speechless but Clock Works

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Only the boom of Big Ben has been silenced. It stopped early yesterday when apparent metal fatigue cracked part of the mechanism linking the bell to the great clock, high on its 315-foot tower over the Houses of Parliament.

But several hours later the clock started again. "The bell is okay but the rods linking it with the clock mechanism are broken and may take several months to repair," a spokesman for the Department of the Environment said.

Big Ben was named after Sir Benjamin Hall, a government official at the time it was cast, in 1858.

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Senator Is No 'Knee-Jerk Liberal'

v Reagan-Schweiker Happened

on Nordheimer

CITY, N. J., Aug. 6 (WP).—You know, Ronald Reagan and Richard Schweiker, two men met in the of the Reagan home as two weeks ago. "I change feeling that I'm myself some years ago."

for from Pennsylvania said, "Well, I'm no liberal." Mr. Reagan said, "am I extremist?"

According to the version provided in an interview, was the move to accept as his late a man who had on as one of the most of Congress.

He had carried both

men from Mississippi yesterday to the New York City area, the Republican candidate for president recalled how years before he had been converted to conservatism after spending all of his adult life as a "New Deal Democrat."

Sen. Schweiker's conversion was not quite complete, Mr. Reagan said, but the Pennsylvania had moved close enough to the center to be an acceptable partner for him in his challenge to President Ford.

"I am not going to pretend, nor is he, that in every area we are in complete agreement," the former California governor said. "He has represented a blue-collar constituency, essentially a labor constituency, but I have found that when principle dictated go-

ing counter to that, he was not a rubber stamp for them." Now, on this northward flight, a moderating tone seemed to influence the team and Mr. Reagan even suggested that his brief association with his running mate had provided him with new insights into such sensitive issues as unemployment.

The senator said he would not be a mute reflection of the man who headed the ticket, but would find opportunities to have his own political philosophy heard and debated.

"I've already seen that at work," Sen. Schweiker said in a separate interview. "I saw it at work in the six hours we spent together in California. I went there with different perceptions about this situation and there were a lot of questions in my mind. The more we talked, the more perceptions of problems that I foresaw slowly began to evaporate, one by one. There was a personal chemistry at work."

"I find that on this first trip together, we are both under fire. There's a coming together that we had and also an ability to overlook past differences and to look to the future."

As for indications that he would carry on Mr. Reagan's brand of conservatism if he took the presidency, Schweiker said that he would feel obligated to carry on the tone of the platform approved by the Republican convention in Kansas City two weeks from now.

Refining Policies "Beyond [the platform], we are going to work on other refinements of our positions—in the jobs area, in the catastrophic health area, in education," he said.

For the time being, however, it is clear that the liberal Sen. Schweiker is being asked to move further from past convictions than is Mr. Reagan. And it would appear that, in the initial stages of their alliance, he is not yet prepared to move quite as far to the right as Mr. Reagan would like.

For instance, Mr. Reagan said in Mississippi yesterday that Sen. Schweiker agreed with his stand on the Panama Canal, which generally has been that the United States should make no concessions to Panama that alter the operation of the canal or bring into question U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

Sen. Schweiker explained that he agreed with Mr. Reagan that the United States had complete sovereignty in the Canal Zone. But he added that he had "an open mind" on the subject of any proposed agreement with Panama over the future of the canal.

Similarly, he would not commit himself on the deregulation of the energy industry—a move that Mr. Reagan favors—and he said he did not yet know which way he would vote on a controversial bill that would break the grip of major companies on the oil industry, legislation that is anathema to Mr. Reagan's conservative supporters.



HANDY MAN—President Ford shaking hands with delegates at the White House. But the delegates this time were representatives of Boys/Girls Nation, a youth citizenship program sponsored by the American Legion and its auxiliary. The youngsters were on a tour of Washington.

Soviet Claim of N.Y. Plot Said To Exploit 'Bad Image' of CIA

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—A Soviet claim that CIA agents threatened to kill a Soviet diplomat in New York after he balked at an attempt to recruit him as a double agent is the latest episode in the Washington-Moscow chill.

The accusation was made this week in an article in the Soviet publication Literary Gazette. The weekly, the official organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, in May printed accusations that three US news correspondents based in Moscow worked for the CIA. The charges were denied by the newsmen.

The newest allegation concerns a more classic form of intelligence work—recruiting double agents, a practice of many nations but one which they publicize infrequently, and then only for ulterior motives.

What makes the Literary Gazette's charge unusual is its abundance of detailed allegations. To the CIA, the ulterior motive of Soviet intelligence in this case is to take advantage of criticism that has rolled over the agency in the United States and abroad.

The CIA on Tuesday initially declined comment on the Literary Gazette's accusation of a thwarted New York recruitment plot. In answer to further inquiries yesterday a CIA spokesman said: "They're getting a free ride on the three initials [CIA]. I wouldn't dignify this rubbish with any comment."

Was there any truth to the Soviet accusation? After three days of inquiry, no one would say so outright.

Privately, however, informed sources in the administration said that the CIA was getting "a bum rap." The intended implication was that the CIA was not the agency involved. Officials would say only that surveillance of Soviet diplomats in this country is under control of the FBI, not of the CIA.

The FBI has referred all inquiries to the State Department. The department has denied a portion of the Literary Gazette's accusation but not the central point—the claim that an attempt was made to recruit a Soviet diplomat for counterintelligence.

Soviet Protest The department acknowledged that the Soviet Foreign Ministry last week formally protested what Russia called a "provocation" against Oleg Kharchenko, a second secretary in the Soviet mission to the UN.

According to the Literary Gazette, Mr. Kharchenko hurriedly left New York on July 18. It said that two days earlier, two CIA agents—identified as "Mr. Bryant" and "Bob"—suggested that he might never leave the Hilton Hotel, where they talked with him, except "through the window" if he refused "to cooperate."

In the Gazette's account, Mr.

Denominations' Response Awaited

Experts of 3 Churches Reach Accord on Eucharist in U.S.

By Janis Johnson

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 (WP).—Roman Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox theologians announced here yesterday that an "unprecedented consensus" exists among them on the main issue that has divided the communities for centuries—the meaning of communion.

While conversations have been under way for 15 years among Christian churches, the three-day ecumenical symposium held here during the 41st Eucharistic Congress is the first at which all these churches have together fully reviewed their doctrines in an effort to reach a common understanding of the nature of communion.

The next step is to produce official denominational responses to this scholastic material, said William Cardinal Baum of Washington, the chairman of the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Eucharistic Committee. The denominations will then put the results before their members.

The chief disagreement between Protestants and Catholics centers on the "real presence" of Christ in the communion elements.

Since the 16th century, Protestants have held that the communion is a symbolic re-enactment of the sacrifice. Catholics, however, believe that communion is an actual re-enactment, with the bread and wine actually becoming the body and blood of Christ. The Orthodox Church believes, in a general way, that communion is a spiritual mystery that cannot be explained.

The theologians meeting here agreed that communion conveys Christ's real presence and also represents his sacrifice, although it is not an actual re-enactment of the Crucifixion.

The agreements on communion, or the eucharist, are "deep and encompassing," said the Rev. John Hotchkiss, executive officer for ecumenical concerns for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, in Washington. The eucharist is the central rite of Christianity, in which God unites with humanity through the partaking of bread and wine.

In the light of what our past history has been [these agreements], are clear and compelling.

Tennessee Vote Picks Democrat

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP).—James Sasser, 39, former state Democratic chairman, won the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate and will face incumbent Republican Sen. Bill Brock in the Nov. 2 general election. Sen. Brock was unopposed in yesterday's GOP primary.

The Senate race shared the spotlight with a close race for the Democratic nomination in the 4th Congressional District, where Rep. Joe Ely is retiring after 30 years. Albert Gore Jr., son of the former U.S. senator, defeated state Rep. Stanley Rogers by less than 4,000 votes in a nine-man race for the nomination.

There is no Republican challenger and Mr. Gore will go to Washington in January to represent the Cumberland Plateau district once represented by his father, as well as the late Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

A-Ship Ban Fails In New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 6 (UPI).—An opposition labor party bill banning nuclear ships from entering New Zealand waters was defeated today. Parliament voted down the bill filed by Labor backbencher Richard Prebble, 37-31. The ruling party of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon enjoys a 54-32 majority. Mr. Prebble had said New Zealand's allies had made it clear that the Australia-New Zealand-U.S. Treaty, known as ANZUS, did not conflict with a nuclear-free zone.

French Village Imperiled

LES-BEAUMES-DE-VENISE, France, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—The 1,500 inhabitants of this southern French village were evacuated from their homes last night as a forest fire swept dangerously close, police said today. The villagers returned to their homes today.

Mars Found Rich in Iron As Expected

Sulfur and Chlorine Are Also Detected

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 6 (WP).—The red sands of Mars were analyzed for their mineral content by the Viking spacecraft yesterday and to nobody's surprise they turned out to be very rich in iron.

But to the surprise of all but a few, the Martian sands also contain quite a bit of sulfur and more than a trace of chlorine, which suggests sulfide and chloride salts left behind when subsurface permafrost melted and the water evaporated through the soil and into the atmosphere.

"That is our speculation, that the sulfur is present as water-soluble sulfates," Dr. Priestley Toulmin of the U.S. Geological Survey said. "We are less sure about the chlorine but we think we see some chlorine and, if we do, it would almost surely be present as chlorides."

Dr. Toulmin was reporting yesterday the first analysis by an X-ray spectrometer on the Viking spacecraft of the soil, which shows that the sands of Mars contain as much as 30-percent silicon and as much as 18-percent iron. The silicon measure is no surprise since the Martian soil is sandy. The iron finding was also expected since it is iron-oxide on Mars that gives the planet its distinct red color.

Rare Type of Soil But a soil that contains as much as 18 percent iron is rare on earth. The only earth soil that rich in iron is the red dirt known as laterite that is used to make bricks.

"It tells us that Mars has gone through much more oxidation than the earth has," chief Viking scientist Gerald Soffen said yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory where the Viking mission to Mars is directed. "What helps to keep the earth from oxidizing is our abundance of living things, which use oxygen to grow and survive," he added.

This does not mean that life has not grown and survived on Mars. The Martian soil sample analyzed by Dr. Toulmin's X-ray spectrometer (it irradiates the soil with X-rays, then identifies an element by its X-ray signature) showed it contained as much as 6-percent sulfur and 3-percent chlorine.

The findings imply that large amounts of sulfate and chloride salts were left behind by evaporating water. Liquid water cannot exist in the low atmospheric pressure on the surface of Mars but scientists who have studied the Viking photographs and soil analyses of Mars have concluded that water was once present in a denser Martian atmosphere and is still present and frozen below the surface as permafrost.

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gan Picks Up 6 Delegates May Ford's First Trip to Northeast

YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—In a contest where even a single vote is important, Ronald Reagan picked up six delegates in New Jersey yesterday in his first foray into the with his liberal Republican running mate, Sen. Richard of Pennsylvania.

ing that he had neglected the Northeast until now because resources, Mr. Reagan said at meetings in Newark, N.J., klyn, N.Y., that the Reagan-Schweiker "coalition" was the Northeastern states.

ough Sen. Schweiker's role in the gain of delegates was not of Mr. Reagan won two delegates in New York and four in y. Both states are still strongly in President Ford's column. Delegate breakdown in New York now, according to a New Canavass, is: Mr. Ford, 128; Mr. Reagan, 20; uncom-

w Jersey, the unofficial count is: Mr. Ford, 60; Mr. Reagan, mitted, 3.

Despite His Espousal of 'Love'

Rockefeller Says Carter Plays Ruthlessly

by Lou Cannon

NGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—dent Rockefeller said that Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter allied upon in the fall to reconcile his espousal and "brotherhood" with be of "hardball politics" less operations.

interview, the Vice-Presi- that the people will of Mr. Carter going used generalities and himself and his pro- full detail.

have respect for him... of what he's achieved tian and as a Baptist," Rockefeller, who also is "I think that the fact g to talk about love, nee, and make it an thing again in this ally, I think that's ing because I've always in love. I think it's the orce in the world. But is and being a person a spiritual rebirth and a message and so forth, got to square that with hard politics and some gerations."

efeller's comments were review of the role he in the Republican Na- tion and possibly in ampaign.

mpaign Themes

ce-President, no longer as a nominator of Pres- rd, is now tentatively speaker to the conven- day, Aug. 17, the night

before the balloting. He is expected to enunciate campaign themes which could be used against the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Rockefeller disclaimed any interest in continuing as Vice-President and said that he would "stand by the letter" of Nov. 4 of last year in which he asked Mr. Ford not to consider him for renomination.

In the interview, Mr. Rockefeller expressed the idea that Mr. Carter had won the support of disparate groups such as "Wallace supporters and the blacks" and "the North and the South" without having to tell anyone where he really stands.

"This is great because national unity is wonderful, I'm crazy about it," Mr. Rockefeller said. "The question is where he [Mr. Carter] comes down on issues. And of course, love and brotherhood have been very big. Now, some of the things that

Bangkok Bars Return Of Ousted Leader

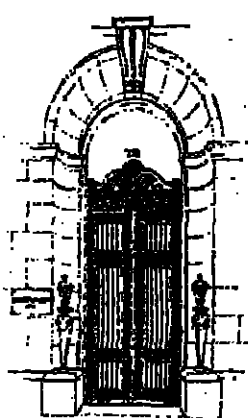
BANGKOK, Aug. 6 (AP).—The government today rejected a plea by the family of former Premier Thanom Kittikachorn that he be allowed to return to Thailand.

Premier Seni Pramoj told a news conference after a Cabinet meeting. "We feel that it is not the right time for Thanom to return here. The internal situation doesn't permit him to come back now," Mr. Thanom now lives in Singapore.

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Terrorist Group Could Get In

Security Questioned at Some U.S. A-Plants

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The security systems of at least some nuclear-fuel fabricating plants in the United States are not strong enough to prevent the seizure of plutonium or highly enriched uranium by as few as half a dozen terrorists, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said yesterday.

And, until protection measures were tightened earlier this year, the plants probably could not have repelled as few as three such attackers, especially if they had inside knowledge or aid, according to the commission chairman, Marcus Rowden.

Weaknesses in the systems designed to detect the theft of nuclear materials were also acknowledged.

The security of 15 of the fuel-fabricating plants in question, which are privately owned but federally licensed, have been examined by the NRC in the last eight months.

Most of the plants supply nuclear fuel to the armed forces and other government agencies. All handle at least small amounts of plutonium or uranium that has been sufficiently enriched to be used to make a nuclear weapon.

Official Said

Kenneth Chapman, director of security for the NRC, said in an interview yesterday that he is "generally very comfortable" with present measures, although he acknowledged that six or more armed attackers probably could penetrate existing protective systems.

DEATH NOTICE

JOHN WALTER BATTY DOUGLAS, late of Beach House, Woodwiltan-Zen and Landstrut, The Hague, Chant, Ede, Swaziland, Switzerland, on July 31, 1976 at Greenwold, Connecticut, United States, beloved wife of John E. Douglas and cherished mother of Patrick Jonathan Bernard and Johanna Regulus Richard Saint Barbara, Episcopal Church, Greenwold, Connecticut, 11:00 a.m. Saturday, August 7, Memorial Services to be announced at Anglican Churches Oxford and The Hague.

"There is no reason today to believe the security systems cannot meet any known or projected threat," Mr. Chapman said. "As a matter of fact, there is nothing we can find that says the industry is threatened today by any number of attackers."

Mr. Chapman commented after Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., chairman of the energy and environment subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, had released a letter written by Mr. Marcus on July 20.

In the letter, Mr. Marcus said the agency's investigation had found weaknesses in the security systems of all 15 fabricating

plants examined. Many problems were corrected quickly, Mr. Marcus said, but a second check found that seven of the plants still could not meet NRC standards.

Internal Threat

Mr. Marcus said plant defenses were expected to be able to meet "an external threat comprised, at a minimum, of three well-armed, well-trained persons who might possess inside knowledge or assistance." Also, plants were tested for their ability to thwart an internal threat posed by a single employee.

It was in relation to these standards that the plants were found deficient.

During its investigation, Mr.

Marcus said, the NRC found that some guard forces indicated they would be reluctant to engage an attacking force, in part because of fears of legal liability.

Other problems involved guard forces that were judged too small, poor control of access to nuclear materials, inadequate searching of persons leaving a plant and failure of security systems to have adequate radio and other links to local law-enforcement agencies.

Mr. Chapman said these problems were being dealt with and all companies had been required to affirm that their guards would, in fact, resist armed attackers.

© Los Angeles Times

But Treaty Is Still Not Ratified

Soviet A-Blasts in July May Top Pact Limit

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Soviet underground nuclear explosions last month may have exceeded the 150-kiloton limit negotiated with the United States in pending treaties, the White House said yesterday.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that the size of the Soviet blasts on July 4 and July 20 has not yet been determined by U.S. scientists but that estimates are in a range which "straddles 150 kilotons." He said that the correct figure "could be above or below."

Mr. Nessen said that, in any case, the explosions would not violate two treaties recently signed by the two nations because they have not been ratified by either side.

Peaceful Blasts

However, a "senior American official traveling abroad with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger"—a "background briefing" designation that usually means Mr. Kissinger himself—was quoted as saying that the explosions

may have violated the spirit of the new treaties. The official was quoted by accompanying reporters in Iran as saying that he assumed the limits were to be observed by both sides until ratification.

U.S. sources said in Washington that the Soviet Union had made a unilateral statement to abide by the terms of the "threshold test ban" treaty even before it is ratified but had made no such statement about the treaty limiting "peaceful nuclear explosions." The Russians did not announce their recent tests and have not said whether they claim to be for peaceful purposes.

No Estimates Given

Most Soviet nuclear tests of substantial size have been announced in the past by the United States, usually within a few hours of direction by seismic instruments. However, the two recent blasts were not announced until 4 p.m. on Aug. 3, after inquiries about the blasts by communists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (JET, Aug. 5).

Unlike previous U.S. announce-

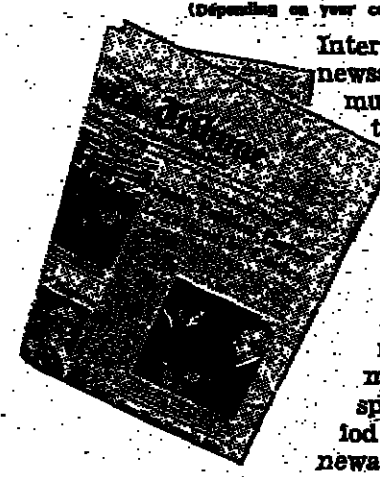
ments of Soviet tests, this one did not give estimates of the size of the two explosions. James Cannon, public information officer of the Energy Research and Development Administration, said that a recently adopted U.S. policy is that yield estimates will no longer be announced. Policy guidance on such matters comes from the National Security Council, he said.

According to an account which could not be officially confirmed, the July 4 blast was measured by U.S. instruments at 180 kilotons. An official suggested that such a figure might have been close to the midpoint of a range—for example, 150 to 200 kilotons.

The "senior official" with the Kissinger party was quoted as saying that an intelligence review is under way to determine the size and circumstances of the earlier blast, which occurred at the Soviet nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk. Neither White House nor State Department spokesmen would say yesterday when a definitive estimate could be expected.

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Bribery Scandals, Recession

Lockheed Plant Is in a Slump
Tristar Orders Taper Off

By William H. Jones

DALE, Calif., Aug. 6 — A growing U.S. crisis—unwanted airplanes—has hit Lockheed's most modern aircraft manufacturing plant as the world's largest aircraft manufacturer tapers off its production of the new Tristar.

In the year in which the Aviation Administration has approved Lockheed's L-1011 TriStar, 10,000 were employed here in full-scale production of the commercial aircraft.

The final-assembly hangar, as big as the huge one in full assembly during 1972, while more were being put together in the floor.

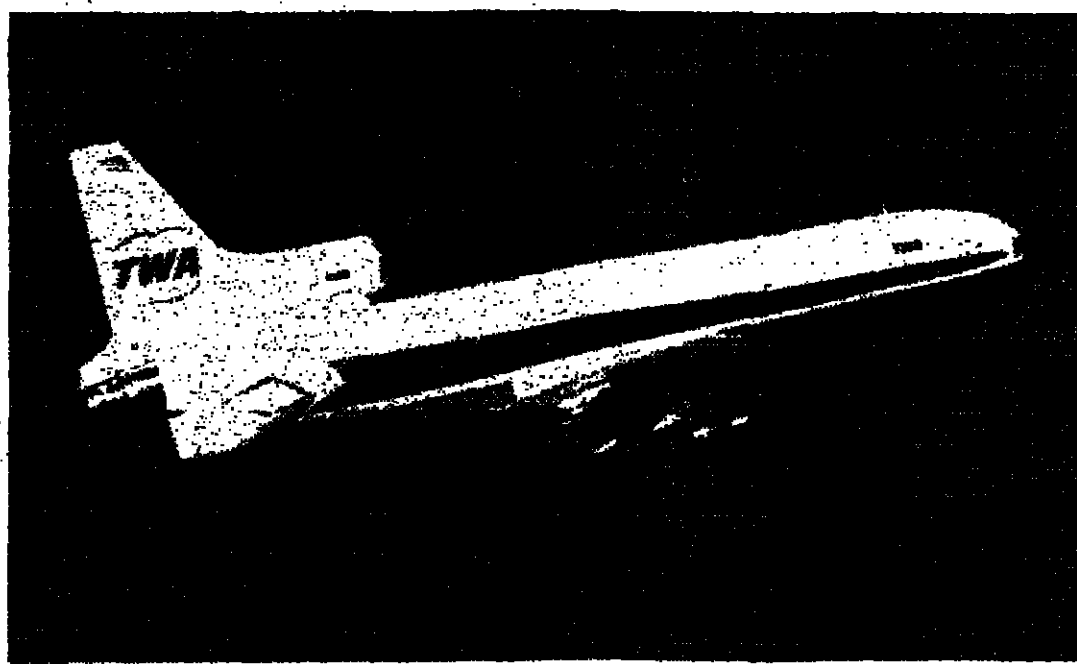
In a recent visit here, a spokesman, Richard, was almost reluctant to discuss the huge production, which is augmented by the building of flight simulators and painting.

I was here during full final assembly and one because it was too crowded," he recalled. When I got out over the factory, he saw 3 1/2 compared with 28 or 30 years ago.

Boom Days Over
Today production days are the Tristar, which has to be a major handicap, as the largest U.S. contractor seeks to re-establish health. Recession cutbacks in air travel, business for the world's did not materialize and new themselves had to which meant canceling plans for big new

the \$55-million Palmdale and as a mute symbol of decline in U.S. activity. Fewer than 100 workers here and some are employed in secret work. The output of for this year may total a production line capable of out a jet a week.

the main hangar, near Lockheed for Leader- evidence of what some officials believe to be



United Press International.

Rolls Royce-powered Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied transport in flight over California.

colades for being quiet and the combined fleet has run up more than 600,000 flight hours, carrying more than 36 million passengers 34 billion revenue passenger miles.

Lockheed always has said, however, that for the TriStar program to be successful, 300 airplanes must be built and sold. By what date the magic 300 figure will be reached cannot be forecast but it will be well into the decade of the 1980s at the earliest, if ever.

Lockheed officials are optimistic that another version of the TriStar, the L-1011-500, will be ordered in large numbers. This revised version of the wide-bodied jet, with a shorter fuselage, is designed for longer routes. Lockheed analysts believe they can garner a significant share of anticipated demand—projected at more than 2,500 new non-Communist-world aircraft—by 1985.

There is more to Lockheed than Tristar, of course, as company officials make clear. In recent weeks, Lockheed received a major boost when an on-again, off-again billion-dollar contract with Canada for patrol planes finally was signed.

Canada Buys Orion
The significance of the Canadian contract cannot be overestimated, because Lockheed has dominated the patrol-plane field since World War II and did not want another manufacturer to move into this area successfully.

Canada will buy 18 of a modified version of the U.S. Navy's P-3C Orion anti-submarine plane, for which deliveries began in 1969.

The Canadian deliveries start in 1980. More than 400 Orions have been delivered. Such countries as Australia, Iran, New Zealand, Norway and Spain have purchased versions of the aircraft.

Analysts said, moreover, that Lockheed had to reach agreement on the Canadian contract before it could untangle its Japanese conflicts.

Relations between Lockheed and Japan have been torn apart by the payoff scandal, which threatens to end a valuable commercial relationship for the U.S. firm. Last week, former Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka was arrested on charges that he received \$1.7 million from a Lockheed trading agent. The government action was seen as a threat to continued rule by the liberal democratic party.

Earlier, All Nippon Airways president Tokiji Wakasa was arrested following allegations that Japan's second-largest airline gave Lockheed money to government officials. After Mr. Wakasa took over as head of All Nippon in 1970, he reversed an earlier company decision to buy McDonnell-Douglas planes and decided to buy Tristars. To date, All Nippon has taken delivery of 18 L-1011s.

Lockheed officials have testified that they spent more than \$2.3 million in secret Japanese payments to promote sales, of which at least \$2.1 million went to government officials.

3 Consultants Suspended
BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 6 (UPI)—The lucrative consultant

contracts given two top Lockheed Aircraft officials who resigned under fire in the bribery scandal have been suspended by the corporation's board of directors.

Daniel Haughton resigned as chairman of the board and Carl Kotchian as vice-chairman in February as the shock waves spread to Japan, Italy and other nations over Lockheed bribes and payoffs to secure contracts.

The two men were given consultant contracts calling for payment of \$750,000 during the next 10 years.

The board yesterday ordered the contracts "held in abeyance" until a special committee completes an internal investigation of the corporation's affairs.

"The action does not mean the committee has found anything damaging," a spokesman said. "No such evidence was presented." The action "should not be construed as a prejudgment of any action taken by either Haughton or Kotchian," he said.

The 'Right to Life' of a Retarded Man of 67

By B.D. Colon

BELOCHERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 6 (UPI)—Another legal and moral "right-to-life" battle is being fought in the United States—this time over a 67-year-old mentally retarded man who is dying of leukemia.

Joseph Salkevic was never toilet-trained and never learned to speak and, for 53 of his 67 years, the Belchertown state school for the retarded has been the only home he has known.

There is no way to know what he might have accomplished in his limited way, had he had 53 years of what is now considered to be proper care and training for a severely retarded person.

A blood test three months ago as part of recent upgrading of care at the school showed that Mr. Salkevic has a fatal disease.

Blood Test

The blood test inadvertently led to the discovery that Mr. Salkevic is dying of myeloblastic leukemia, a fatal form of cancer of the blood that infects the blood-producing bone marrow.

The discovery of the disease posed the question of whether Mr. Salkevic's leukemia should be treated with chemotherapy, which would, under the best of circumstances, extend his life a few months, or, like Karen Quinlan, a comatose woman in New Jersey, does he have a right to die naturally without interference from the state?

If it was decided that Mr. Salkevic need not be treated, could not such a decision be viewed as the final abandonment of a man neglected by society all his life?

What effect would such a decision have on the "right to treatment," which courts have held applies to all retarded persons? On the other hand, if Mr. Salkevic were treated, would he not be forced to endure the agony of chemotherapy—the vomiting,

the fevers, the hair falling out—only to gain a few more months of life in an institution. Would he not be subjected to a treatment he could neither understand nor appreciate. Would he not be deprived of the right of privacy accorded Miss Quinlan when New Jersey's highest court found that the machines thought to be sustaining her life could be withdrawn?

When the Belchertown school's director, Dr. William Jones, went into court seeking permission to have Mr. Salkevic treated, Judge Harry Jekanowski appointed a young local lawyer to act as Mr. Salkevic's guardian for the legal proceedings.

"I didn't think I had any alternatives," the lawyer, Patrick Melnik said. "As far as I was concerned, the right to life and the right to treatment are the most fundamental rights. I assumed I was just to serve as a conduit for approving treatment."

Much to his surprise, Mr. Mel-

nik found that the physicians he consulted were against treating Mr. Salkevic.

The physicians argued that, because of the patient's age, he would have only a 30 to 50-percent chance of achieving one to two-month remission of the disease. The treatments, they pointed out, would cause great pain and suffering.

Treatment Difficult

The doctors also said treatment would be difficult because cooperation is essential and Mr. Salkevic would resist treatment. Originally, Mr. Melnik said, he felt the doctors "would just rather let him slide by and use the resources for a younger individual. I felt he should at least get the treatments anyone else would get."

Mr. Melnik later changed his mind, deciding he could not support treatment because Mr. Salkevic "could not understand the excruciating pain he'd be going through."

State attorneys argued that there was an obligation to protect life and treat Mr. Salkevic. Given the testimony that the vast majority of competent individuals would choose treatment, Mr. Salkevic must be treated, they argued.

Judge Jekanowski was not persuaded and ruled that Mr. Salkevic should not be given chemotherapy.

"I think I'd want to die," the 68-year-old judge said during an interview in his chambers. "If I couldn't be cured, I wouldn't want to live." The case now goes to the Massachusetts Supreme Court on appeal.

But it may not hand down its written opinion for a few more months. Meanwhile, its order, allowing Mr. Salkevic to die at a time set by his disease rather than a time in part ordained by the medical profession, will stand.

Venezuela Holds
2 in Kidnapping

CARACAS, Aug. 6 (AP)—Two leftist congressmen have been arrested for questioning about the abduction of U.S. businessman William Niehaus, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The arrests were authorized by a military court ordered to investigate the kidnapping. Military intelligence agents took the congressmen into custody Tuesday men spokesman said.

Mr. Niehaus, 44, of Toledo, Ohio, was abducted by seven masked gunmen at his suburban Caracas residence Feb. 27 and is still held. He heads the local interests of the Ohio-based Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

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The Tax Bill: A Disaster

The degradation of the so-called Tax Reform bill has now gone too far to be reversed. It has become impossible to believe that it can be rescued. For the Senate to proceed to pass it now, on the votes of members who still hope to achieve marginal improvements in the conference with the House, is too dangerous. It is now necessary for the Senate to kill the bill—a justified act of political euthanasia—and leave the whole tangled subject of tax code revision to next year.

Until the past few days it had been possible for optimists to look for signs of improvement. But it has now become clear that the chief effect of this legislation, if it went into effect, would only be to increase the weight of public suspicion and cynicism that already burdens the tax laws. The amount of bad policy stitched into the bill, during its disastrous passage through the Finance Committee, is too great. The number of narrow special-interest clauses is too large. The prevalence of items comprehensible only to their authors and their beneficiaries—often the same people—is too wide.

A Senate-House conference is not going to return the bill to its original condition. The conference would be held in a large room, stuffed with lobbyists and reporters, with several dozen senators and representatives carrying on a droning quarrel only intermittently audible, with the staff experts working through the nights to try to pull together each day's muddled record and clean it up for the next morning's resumption. It is no way to rewrite a bill that now appears to be longer than the Old Testament, although considerably less elevated in its general message. Along with the extreme complexity of the legislative language in dispute here, there are issues that involve many billions of dollars a year in public revenue.

Congress ought to limit itself to a brief substitute merely extending the present temporary tax rates through next year. In addition, Congress would have to vote to raise the deficit in its budget resolution by the \$2 billion that the Tax Reform bill was supposed to raise. But it has been evident

for some time that the \$2 billion is not going to be forthcoming. Sen. Edmund Muskie has performed a notable service in preventing the Finance Committee from disguising this fact, and he has shown once again the value of the new congressional budget procedure. The question was never whether the Budget Committee could force the Senate to raise \$2 billion, but whether it could require the Senate to keep clean accounts and take responsibility for the fiscal effects of its tax decisions. Very much to the credit of the Senate as an institution, the budget procedure has held up.

What went wrong? Part of the trouble is owed to the Senate Finance Committee, and the carnival atmosphere in which it chooses to work. But you would also have to concede that the months immediately preceding a presidential election are not the best time to take up tax bills. Above all, this episode demonstrates that it is practically impossible to achieve tax legislation of this magnitude when the White House is not prepared to play an active part. The Treasury Department has objected to much that has happened, but it has confined its response mainly to crying softly in corners, and wringing its hands from time to time. President Ford has, of course, been distracted from this spectacle by his cross-country competition with Ronald Reagan.

Tax reform is not, after all, a simple or self-evident idea. Tax policy is only part of a national economic policy. To be coherent and effective, tax reform has to be based on a view of where the economy is going and where it needs to go. Next winter the country will get an elected President and, presumably, a stronger sense of economic strategy than it now possesses. That is another good reason to defer any major revision of the tax laws.

Killing the Tax Reform bill would mean losing a year, and perhaps two years, before new legislation could be brought to the Senate floor. But there comes a point at which a bill, despite the high aspirations originally launching it, can contain more harm than benefit. The Tax Reform bill has arrived at that point.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cyprus, Oil and the Aegean

With luck, the Turkish research ship Sismik-1 will complete its seismic studies in the Aegean Sea without provoking a military confrontation between Greece and Turkey. An informal understanding has evidently been reached by the two governments, under pressure from their NATO allies, that will allow the vessel to carry out modest explorations even in disputed waters without precipitating the clash both sides have been threatening ever since the Sismik's voyage was projected.

At virtually the last minute, as the Sismik prepared to sail with naval escort, and units of the Greek fleet ostensibly put to sea, Ankara repudiated the notion some of its cabinet ministers had previously advanced that the voyage would establish Turkey's claims to what it regards as the Aegean's continental shelf.

Athens then let it be known that it had no objections to a purely scientific expedition, said the Greek fleet would not shadow the Sismik and subsequently dispatched its own oceanographic ship to the northern Aegean to explore the seabed.

Even if the Sismik's voyage is completed without provocative incident or accident, however, the whole affair provides a dismaying commentary on the current state of relations between two countries that ought to feel constrained, for reasons of history, geography, security and economics, not merely to co-exist in peace but to cooperate in every possible way.

The complicated questions regarding sea and air passage of the Aegean, and the exploration of its resources, make such collaboration even more imperative.

No existing international law or convention provides a complete answer for the issues that divide Greece and Turkey in the Aegean—divisions that have been exacerbated by the Cyprus disaster of 1974. The Geneva Convention of 1958 gives a country control over the resources of its continental shelf

and specifically confers this right on its islands as well as on the mainland. But Turkey never ratified this treaty and contends with some reason that its authors never intended to give "continental shelves" even to the tiny Greek islands just off Turkey's Anatolian coast.

Greece long ago proposed taking the continental shelf boundary question to the International Court of Justice. Turkey accepted in principle but demanded prior bilateral negotiations which have made no progress. An effort to reach agreement on the control of Aegean air space has also stalled, and the two countries appear to be as far apart as ever on the smoldering Cyprus question.

It is obvious that Cyprus and oil contribute heavily to the Aegean impasse. Ankara's assertions about the continental shelf became strident only after Turkish nationalism had been stoked by the massive invasion of Cyprus in August, 1974, and Greece's discovery of oil off the Aegean island of Thasos that same year. A weak Turkish government is under heavy pressure from right-wing coalition members and left-of-center opposition to pursue a more belligerent policy. Greece, helpless to prevent Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, feels compelled to assert its Aegean claims forcefully.

Though neither government has tried conspicuously to damp down public agitation over the Sismik's voyage, it is encouraging that in private both were eager to find a face-saving compromise. War between Greece and Turkey would be so catastrophic for both countries as well as for Western security that their allies must encourage the two governments to follow up that compromise with serious negotiations. Such negotiations can be fruitful only if they embrace Cyprus as well as the question of an equitable division of responsibility and resources in the Aegean.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy's Poisonous Cloud

After the mess at Seveso [near Milan] is cleared, some urgent questions will need answering about safety standards. Over the past 10 years there has been a growing argument that perhaps our industrial society is paying too high a price for its material

gains. This attitude is most clearly manifest in the environmental movement . . . when risks of death are extended from the people who work within a factory to those who may live within a few miles of the factory fence, the issues of safety need a thorough reappraisal.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

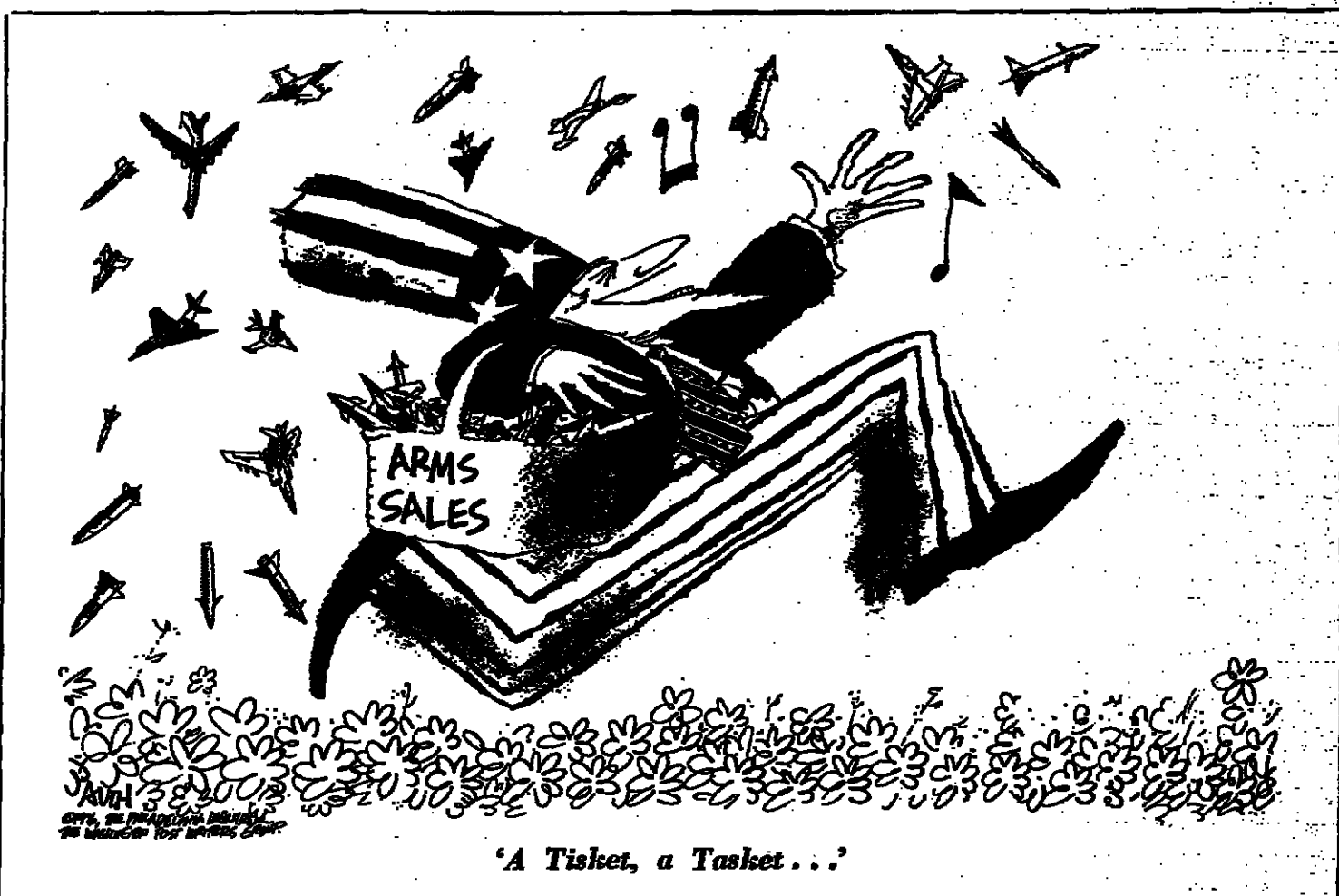
August 7, 1901

NEW YORK.—The disappointment of the early part of the 19th century is being offset in the dawn of the 20th by the creation of automobiles which give their owners all the luxurious accommodations of a private railway car and are also capable of traveling over the highways at the speed of express trains. What a wonderful and exciting age it is!

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1926

DEAL, England.—Miss Gertrude Ederle, the American mermaid, battling a veritable gale, swam the English Channel yesterday; her time in the water was 14 hours 31 minutes, the fastest time ever accomplished in the Channel swim. Considering the adverse conditions she had to face, it was probably the greatest swimming feat ever performed by a human being.



'A Ticket, a Tasket...'

Thinking About the Germans—II

By Peter Gay

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In 1967, Alexander and Margarete Mitscherlich, two distinguished German psychoanalysts, published "The Inability to Mourn," an appraisal of the Germans' failure to master their past. And critics in West Germany as elsewhere, have pointed to war criminals, unprosecuted, now even in influential positions, as signs that German expiation is incomplete.

Their criticisms stand as warnings against convenient amnesia, like that stark list of extermination camps posted near the Nollendorf Platz in West Berlin. Yet a modicum of self-serving lapses of memory apart, West Germans have done much to remember what it was only too tempting to forget. They are among Israel's most committed supporters, they have amply acknowledged their ultimate responsibility for atrocities committed or condoned by fellow Germans, and they have offered restitution to those fortunate enough to escape the Final Solution. Yet they have done all this without fundamentally changing the world's mind; one need not be Jewish to fear the German.

Lazy Thinking

West German efforts have not had the press they deserve. Nothing is more natural than to assimilate the present to the past, and to describe recent West German anti-racist decrees as reminders of oppression, a whitewash of neo-Nazism. But this is naive and lazy thinking. The inability of the Federal Republic to draw secure boundaries between civil liberties and public security reflects, not a partial relapse into Nazi habits of mind but, rather, frantic attempts to prevent such habits from re-emerging. What-ever threat to constitutional government and public decency there may be in West Germany, it comes not from the totalitarian right but the totalitarian left.

Less experienced than other Western states, West Germany is acquiring, through painstaking experimentation, the rules of the open society. Disputes over the proper province of the law and the tone permissible in political debate may strike foreign observers as excessively solemn, but they are elements in a thoroughly healthy political education.

Since it is politically necessary—however emotionally trying—to rethink the German question, I propose two principles to guide our reappraisal. For many years, foreign and German scholars treated the "German character" as an inescapable product; the path from Luther to Hitler seemed, if long, perfectly straight. Indeed, "continuity" is probably the most agonizing issue dividing German historians today, yet even those who malign Hitler as the father of Hitler unhesitatingly suspect that German history is really less simple.

Cause of Humor

In the 19th century, when Germany was the land of poets, thinkers and administrators, the "German character" was a cause for benevolent humor. Whatever anxiety foreign visitors or domestic critics felt in seeing the Germans' love of uniforms, devotion to work, and submissiveness to authority, readily dissolved in amusement.

In his report on Imperial Germany, "Three Men on the Bismarck," the English essayist Jerome K. Jerome poked good-natured fun at German dogs staving off the grass and German birds making in bird houses provided by the government for the purpose.

And Emperor Wilhelm II struck the magazine Punch as a blustering, unpredictable buffoon.

Much allied the Empire founded in 1871, but the Second Reich was not just the poisoned breeding ground for the Third. Germans were very different then, which makes it thinkable that they may be different once again.

Next, we should replace the facile singular, "the German," by the complex plural, "Germans." I am not suggesting that Germans are like everyone else or that,

as masochists have said, "We are all guilty." To dissolve the Nazi tyranny in the human condition is as undiscriminating and foolish as to assimilate the United States of the 1930s to the Nazi Germany of the 1930s. Nor am I suggesting that the time has come to forgive Germans for Nazi barbarism. Some crimes are beyond forgiveness; there is no statute of limitations for the abettors of the Nazi regime.

The Anti-Nazi

But many Germans need no forgiveness. The memory of anti-Nazi martyrs like the Bonhoeffers, who sacrificed their lives for their

principles, is justly cherished. And thousands of others, ordinary, unheroic Germans, hated and despised the Nazis and lived decently through a terror that knew no pity and, by 1944, no self-control.

There were 5,000 Jews in Berlin during the war, in hiding or with manufactured "Aryan" identities; 1,400 of these survived, and each of them required a support system of resourceful and courageous gentle friends, aware that if they were caught committing acts of humanity they would be unceremoniously shot.

I think of these Germans, and the young, when I reject a single-

minded historical determinism or a one-dimensional national character.

Germans, brooding on their past, acknowledge that they have mastered it incompletely. Americans, brooding on Germans, should acknowledge the need to master their past thoughts of them, and conquer myth, and memory, by observation.

Peter Gay, professor of history at Yale, has written extensively on the Germans. His books include "Weimar Culture: The Outsider as Insider." This is the second of two articles written for The New York Times.

Neither Franco Nor Lenin

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Madrid's government has indicated to Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, that it will very shortly decide whether he will be allowed to return openly and legally to Spain. He applied here this week for a Spanish passport. He was most courteously received by the ambassador, although he and his party are still banned as illegal, but it was intimated a decision will probably be taken at a Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Carrillo's eldest son, 26, is already back as a professor of mathematics at the University of Madrid. Mr. Carrillo and the two other sons, who have lived in Paris for years (originally under the family alias of Oliscard), are packed and ready to go home. The Communist leader says there is no problem for them; but they prefer to wait and travel with him.

The odd thing is that, until last week's Rome meeting of the party's 142-member Central Committee, and excluding an East Berlin trip, Carrillo has been secretly in Spain since January, travelling extensively and conferring with political leaders of all shades.

But now he wants to go home openly, officially. He was last legally in Spain as the Civil War ended in 1939. Except for six months in the U.S.S.R., six

months in the U.S.A. and about three years in Latin America while France was occupied by the Germans, he has been based here ever since. From 1964 he has travelled on a Cuban passport. He has spent more of his 61 years in France than in Spain.

No Wish to Hide

He says that what he calls "the provisional government" (referring to the present Spanish administration), "claims we (Communists) wish to be both legal and at the same time to work in clandestinity. But even before we are officially legalized we want to demonstrate our desire to work openly—although that might mean ending up in prison. We wish to hide neither our ideas nor our presence."

According to Carrillo, that "presence" is far more extensive than Madrid's security apparatus realizes. He says 34 of the 35 members of the party's Executive Committee (Spanish Communism's equivalent of a Politburo) are now in Spain, underground, including himself over the last six months. Only the party president, an honorary title, the famous Dolores (La Pasionaria) Ibaruri is absent.

The secretary-general is an aggressive, homesick, bespectacled man from Asturias who gives the impression of speaking frankly.

Letters

Carter the Individual

It could be difficult for an American, living in the sanctuary of freedom and land of opportunity, to realize the stupendous impact and far-reaching consequences of nominating a peanut farmer without a bureaucratic power base for the most important position in the world.

It may be a scandalous situation to other world leaders, accustomed to regulations and regulations; brought to their own positions of prominence by a regimented bureaucratic system, or by the force of influence, or inheritance, or sheer force.

However, the hearts of the masses everywhere can once more be stirred by this latest proof of the power of the individual in the society that protects individual liberty.

To evoke a vivid awareness of individual worth is the task of a democracy. America is now well on its way to cleaning its own house and setting an example of freely chosen leadership for the dispirited millions everywhere.

Reagan's Choice

Ronald Reagan's choice of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as a running mate should be (Reagan) win the Republican presidential nomination, raises some very interesting questions. What does an extreme conservative have in common with a moderate liberal? If they have agreement on issues, then who is the convert?

On the other hand, if Mr. Reagan considers himself in agreement with Sen. Schweiker on

most issues when the latter is considered more as his Senate voting record indicates, why did Reagan stand against Ford on the pretense that Ford is a liberal in the first place?

The only answers I find is either the early choice is a desperate last stand to win the nomination or that Mr. Reagan is a frustrated politician who doubles his effort when he loses his aim, and if so, is the Republican party going to nominate a man with these ingredients for president?

London. EZZAT TAMIMI

Calling Frankenstein

Surely a nation capable of sending whole laboratories to Mars can also find a scientific solution to its electoral conundrum. This ticket-balancing routine is most outdated.

We have the labs, we have the talent. Can they not toss us up a candidate of liberal heart, conservative kidney and of radical spleen?

The titan would stand on two feet that come from Dixie; would have two hands made of Western pioneer material; would breathe through expansive Midwestern lungs; would possess a craggy profile of granite New England stock; would display a stunning multicultural complexion.

Could such a scientific package as this even need a running mate, or ever lose a poll? Nay! I give you unity through science—in every male and female inch. One and indivisible!

PAUL WALDO SCHWARTZ, London.

A Problem And Choice For Ford

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Painfully familiar ineptitude rides one again in President Ford's approach of his selection of a vice-presidential running mate. At times when he needed to demonstrate mastery, he has managed the playing of a convention he does not fully comprehend. In marked contrast with Jimmy Carter, who showed so much skill in picking his running mate, Mr. Ford has already transformed an opportunity into an embarrassment.

The themes and issues Mr. Ford needs to raise against Mr. Carter in the presidential campaign are not in doubt. To President should be contrasted across as a steady, honest, reliable fellow—a known quantity, maybe not overly brilliant, but good on basic issues like the economy and peace. Against the model, Mr. Ford would want to portray Mr. Carter as an inexperienced unknown with certain wild tendencies, particularly economic policies.

To that end, the choice of vice-president should show Mr. Ford who makes the choice himself with calm, confidence after a careful study of the leading possibilities. But Mr. Ford and his advisers have arranged nothing of the sort.

Instead, 5,000 Republican officials and delegates to the convention are being asked to name and forward to the White House five favorite candidates. The 5,000 "electors" can, as many undoubtedly will, pick any names. Except as a device for ducking pressure from the camp of Ronald Reagan to name running mate now, in old words, the procedure helps Mr. Ford not at all.

Indeed, as the canvass has unfolded, it is apparent the President's hands are all likelihood the top choices the 5,000 will express the ultra-conservative bias of the hard-core Republican party. Mr. Ford, even more than now, obliged to come up with a candidate who can satisfy the Republicans.

Wide Choice?

For practical purposes, it eliminates most of the progressive Republicans whose names are now being put about by the White House in a vain effort to create the illusion Mr. Ford has a wide choice. If he named a member of the progressive Republican Nelson Rockefeller, or Elliot Richardson or Gov. Dan Evans, Washington, Bob Ray of Iowa, Kit Bond of Missouri—these would be a host of protest, the convention. That is the thing Mr. Ford needs.

Unfortunately for Mr. Ford, moreover, many of the candidates proposed to the right wing do not fit the specifications of helpful running mate. Gov. Reagan probably would not take a job if it were offered. If he becomes the nominee, his selection would generate an upsurge from progressive Republicans only because he is not well qualified to be president.

Former Gov. John Connally of Texas is obviously qualified to be president, and would also appear to the Republican right—particularly in the important states Texas, Florida and California. He has a flashing style and would put Mr. Carter under pressure with attacks from the right wing, but against the Democratic candidate.

But the Texan evokes wheel-dealer images out of keeping with Ford's stock-in-trade of integrity. I do not detect around the White House the kind of Connally mystique so evident around the Nixon White House. I nominate, sure to evoke screams from the Republican progressivism, would be a case of a decision by the convention forced upon the President.

A handful of other possible nominees: Sen. Howard Baker and Bill Brock of Tennessee, Secretary of the Treasury William Simon and Secretary Housing Carla Hills and the ambassador to Britain, Anne Armstrong. But choosing either the women would look like playing a wild card—an act not keeping with the sense of stability the President needs to communicate. Though I suspect one of the men will be chosen (probably Sen. Baker), none have enough following to do Mr. Ford much good.

It is not surprising, in the conditions, that the idea throwing the decision open to the convention is receiving serious consideration. But such a move would undermine Mr. Ford's basic problem, which is that appearing to be a man who can run the country.

Inc at 30-Month Low Renewed Pressure

By Jack Abart

Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—The franc continued to bear the brunt of the current wave of pressure on foreign exchange markets today, losing ground in relation to all currencies, including the British pound and the Italian

eaching a new 30-month low of 100 francs to the dollar. The franc recovered fractionally at 4.98, down from 4.96 yesterday.

In Paris, however, the franc recovered from a low of 4.96 to 4.98, down from 4.96 yesterday.

100 marks were quoted at 100 francs at the end of the day, compared with 195.2 at the close yesterday, a depreciation of more than 11 percent.

French franc's depreciation against the Swiss currency

Firms for U.K. ne Order

Robert Prinsky

Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—U.S. aircraft manufacturers are waging a vigorous campaign to win an expected British order for six wide-bodied jets.

Reference to Britain is the \$377 million and 100,000 jobs, according to a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas Corp., which is competing for the order.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. spokesman said the company is confident of winning the order.

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Cost-Saving Schemes Are Spreading U.S. Employers Pay Cash for Ideas

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Phyllis Recchia, who works on the marketing staff of General Motors Corp. in New York, was given \$3,000 by her company not too long ago for coming up with an idea for eliminating the reproduction of certain reports that GM figured would save it about \$20,000 a year.

Mrs. Recchia's suggestion was one of the millions of cost-saving or business-improvement ideas submitted each year by employees to their employers. And it is one of the indications that formal suggestion systems are becoming an increasingly utilized management tool—particularly in large corporations and government agencies—in maintaining communications with the work force.

In contrast to the suggestion boxes for anonymous ideas that once appeared—and sometimes still appear—on the walls of company plants and offices, modern systems using special forms have been developed in recent years to speed the flow of written suggestions to the company and the return of proportionate rewards to the employees. Full-time administrators and staffs, divisional suggestion committees and publicity for the winners are some of the hallmarks of today's suggestion plans, which save American corporations about \$500 million a year.

Awards for suggestions—paid in cash, savings bonds or even trading stamps—range from a few dollars to as much as \$10,000. Almost all plans have limits on the amount paid for a single idea, with the highest believed to be the \$75,000 set by International Business Machines Corp. The biggest individual winner is Raymond Roberts, a GM employee in

Indianapolis, who has earned a total of more than \$100,000 in bonuses for suggestions made over the years to his company.

These big figures, however, are by no means typical of what companies generally pay for suggestions that are put into use. The National Association of Suggestion Systems, which says that 18 out of every 100 eligible employees submit ideas and that about one-third of the suggestions are adopted, reported that the average award last year was \$110.97.

"Even more important than the financial award is a satisfied employee," said Leo Kirk, a manager of employee motivational program at Honeywell Inc. "If your maximum is \$10 or \$10,000, you'll get the same number of suggestions."

While employee involvement in the product or process is significant, many companies look at the bottom line to determine the results of their suggestion systems. According to the association, the average financial return to companies is \$6.11 for every \$1 invested in a system through awards, administration and implementation expenses. Moreover, since the average idea has a five-year cost-saving life, a total of more than \$30 is returned to the corporation for the expenditure of \$1.

The most effective systems state specifically in booklets or other employee literature all of the rules. These details include how the award will be computed (17 per cent of the savings is the national average), what the minimum and maximum payouts will be, (many companies start at about \$20 and go up to between \$5,000 and \$10,000) and whether the estimated cost savings in the second and future years will also be rewarded.

Business Loans Show an Increase

U.S. Money Supply Declines Sharply

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply declined sharply in the latest statement week and business loans at leading New York City banks moved up in one of their

rare increases so far this year, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The Fed said that M-1, or currency in circulation plus checking account balances, had dropped \$1.2 billion to an average of \$204.6 billion in the week ended July 26. The growth rate for this measure of the money supply remained at the low end of the Fed's target band.

Meanwhile, commercial and industrial loans at New York's biggest banks edged upward by \$24 million in only their eighth increase out of 31 weeks so far in 1976. They reached a level of \$225.5 billion in the week ended Wednesday.

Since midyear, business loans have declined \$613 million and in the last 12 months they are down \$3.69 billion. The increase in the latest statement week was too small to be regarded as clear evidence of the turnaround long awaited by economists.

Corporations have been permitting their loans to run off and have been financing their activities largely through internal cash flow in the wake of the recession that ended early last year. Business loans nationally at all banks, including the major New York banks, declined \$778 million in the week ended July 26, according to the Fed. The national figures are reported a week later than the New York total.

The Fed has been trying to maintain growth rates in the money supply, meanwhile, that will encourage economic growth while discouraging inflation. The decline in M-1 in the latest week indicates that the Fed need not consider a change in monetary strategy.

Arthur Burns, the Federal Reserve Board's chairman, testified last week that the Fed's target area for M-1 growth was 4 1/2 per cent to 7 per cent for the year between the second quarter of 1975 and the second quarter of 1977.

M-1's growth rate, on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis, has amounted to 4 per cent in the latest statistical quarter, or 13 weeks. It was 6.7 per cent in the latest 26 weeks and was 4.8 per cent in the latest 52-week period.

Data for M-2

The more broadly defined money supply, M-2, which consists of M-1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates, has been diverging somewhat from M-1 in recent

Jobless Rate in U.S. Rises to 7.8%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Unemployment increased in the United States for the second month in a row in July, rising from 7.5 to 7.8 per cent, and leaving more people out of work than at any time in the past seven months, the government said today.

At the same time, however, the Labor Department said about 400,000 more people found jobs in July, pushing total employment to a record 87.9 million.

But the pickup in hiring since the recession has apparently lured into the job market thousands of workers, particularly adult women, who had not bothered to look for a job when times were tight.

The number of people without jobs in July rose 280,000 to 7.4 million, the most since the 7.8-million total in December. The 7.8-per-cent unemployment was the highest since an identical level in January.

The 7.5-per-cent unemployment rate in June was an increase over the 7.3-per-cent level in May. The June-July increases represent a threat to the administration's projections that unemployment will slip below 7 per cent by December.

The number of Americans holding jobs advanced to a June record, but the number of unemployed swelled to the 7.4-million level. And that was the largest number of people out of work since January, when 7.29 million were unemployed.

The growth rate in the American economy was cut in half in the second quarter of this year and this goes a long way toward explaining the fact that unemployment has not improved much over the first six months of the year.

But John Kendrick, chief economist for the Commerce Department, says the job picture is being complicated by above-average growth in both productivity and labor force.

Productivity, or the volume of

goods or services produced per hour worked, traditionally rises during an economic recovery.

Employers use their most efficient facilities when they are running at less than full capacity, as they are now. And they wait until they are getting the most out of those already at work, usually preferring to pay overtime before calling furloughed workers back.

Mr. Kendrick noted that early this year productivity was 5 per

cent ahead of a year ago, which is slightly above average.

Even more dramatic, however, he said, has been the growth in the number of people looking for work compared with previous recoveries at a similar stage. The size of the civilian labor force has risen 3 per cent since the low point in the recession. The average labor force growth in other recoveries at this point in their development was 1.3 per cent, he said.

Treasury Raises \$7.6 Billion In Successful Sale of Notes

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—Investors ordered a staggering \$24.57 billion of the Treasury's new 8-per-cent notes, about six times the amount the \$4 billion it had offered through Wednesday, the department announced last night. About \$7.6 billion of the orders were accepted, it added.

In anticipation of the enormously successful sale results, those fresh 10-year notes were marked up sharply in unofficial resale trading earlier yesterday, dealers reported, and today they rose an additional 1/32 point to 101 bid, 101 1/32 asked. The higher resale price reduced their yield to about 7.83 per cent.

Specialists said a further sign of the notes' powerful appeal was that many investors moved out of old government issues and into the new securities. This swapping, they added, resulted in price declines of about 2/32 point among the seasoned items. For example, the 7 7/8 per cent notes of May, 1986 fell that extent to close at 100 11/32 bid, 100 15/32 asked, where the return was 7.8 per cent.

The \$7.6 billion in orders actually accepted represented a concession by the Treasury to its original plan to raise the \$4-billion offering by up to an additional \$2 billion if demand warranted. The notes were available in \$1,000 minimums.

In addition to the 8-per-cent notes, the department also sold \$2 billion of 20-year bonds until this afternoon. Its total sale thus is raising \$10.6 billion, including \$4.5 billion for the redemption of old notes maturing on Aug. 15 and the remaining 6.1 billion

for augmenting its cash reserves. Orders for the 8-per-cent notes accompanied by a 20-per-cent down payment accounted for about \$10.3 billion of total subscriptions, the Treasury said. Requests for large amounts were limited to \$300,000 apiece, it added. Those with smaller deposits down to the required 5-per-cent minimum apparently were rejected.

Although immense, the total ordered was less than the \$30-billion received for similar 8-per-cent notes offered last February, when about \$6 billion were accepted.

The other new Treasury issue, the 6 7/8 per cent notes of 1979, \$2 billion of which were sold Tuesday at an average yield of 6.91 per cent, were quoted today at 99 29/32 bid, 99 31/32 asked, where the return would be about 6.89 per cent.

NYSE, Amex Dual Listing

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—On Aug. 23, shares of Varo Inc., a Garland, Tex., electronics manufacturer, will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange while retaining its current listing on the American Stock Exchange.

The ramifications of this dual listing on the New York Stock Exchange, which veteran market observers say will be the first in history, are considerable. It promises to foster competition between the two strongest securities exchanges.

The American Stock Exchange membership voted yesterday overwhelmingly to approve a change in its constitution to permit dual listing and the Big Board set in motion machinery to bring about a vote on the issue in late September.

Of the two exchanges, the Amex would appear to have the most to gain by dual listings, since the biggest companies have traditionally left the Amex for the prestige of a Big Board listing as soon as they have become qualified to do so.

An Amex spokesman said in response to a question that about half a dozen companies that are about to become listed on the Big Board had been approached and asked to maintain a dual listing. This would cost the average company about \$3,500 a year in Amex fees.

Polaroid Blocks Kodak in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—Polaroid (N.Y.C.) Ltd. said today that a court had granted an injunction blocking Kodak Ltd. from manufacturing and selling in Britain its instant camera and instant print film. Polaroid claims that Kodak has violated polaroid patents. In Rochester, N.Y., Eastman Kodak said "it is our intention to appeal the decision as quickly as possible."

Japan to Cut Production at Its Shipyards

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Japan's shipbuilding industry, the biggest in the world, is to be hit by the government to severely reduce production because of the continuing slump in world demand for ships.

The Transport Ministry said today it would instruct 40 major shipbuilders to curtail their operating rate from October to around 65 per cent of the level of 1975, when shipyards were still working on pre-oil crisis orders.

The ministry's announcement followed recommendations made in June by the Shipping and Shipbuilding Rationalization Council, an advisory body to the ministry.

The council said in its report that new orders to Japanese yards would fall to 6.5 million gross tons in 1980 or about one third of the country's present annual capacity of 19 million tons.

Corn and wheat futures declined 3 1/2 to 6 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade but a wave of new buying and short covering produced a 5 1/2 cents gain in soybeans.

Oats futures closed on a slightly irregular tone. Only minor changes were noted at the close in the soybean oil and meal pits.

Late Rally Reduces Losses In Dull N.Y. Stock Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Futures moved downhill, although losses were trimmed by a late rally on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that investors may have been disappointed by the rise in the U.S. unemployment rate in June, which was reported by the Labor Department just as the market opened for trading.

They said there was no reaction to yesterday's weekly banking figures, which indicated a stable Federal Reserve monetary policy over the near term. The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 0.68 at 886.00. It was off 1.45 at 3:30 p.m.

Declining issues outpaced gain-

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Second Quarter	1975	1976
Revenue	282.6	293.9
Profits	4.0	5.5
Per Share	0.19	0.29
Six Months		
Revenue	565.8	478.3
Profits	9.1	10.0
Per Share	0.43	0.52

General Dynamics
Revenue 1,205.3 1,089.2
Profits 46.4 39.7
Per Share 4.25 3.78

Leaseway Transport
Revenue 148.3 124.1
Profits 8.0 6.5
Per Share 1.07 0.87

Japanese Bankruptcies

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—A total of 1,223 businesses declared bankruptcy in Japan last month, the highest July figure on record, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Company said.

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COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS
IN THE SUPREME COURT
Equity Side
IN THE MATTER OF BAHAMAS COMMONWEALTH BANK LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION)
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

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Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before September 21, 1976, for the purpose of proving their debts or claims and of establishing such title as they may have to property of the Company, to deliver or send through the post their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims (in a form, copies of which may be obtained from the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at the Offices of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Nassau House, Shirley Street, P.O. Box N. 122, Nassau, Bahamas).

Failure of any creditor to send or deliver such particulars by way of proof in the aforesaid term to the Official Liquidator on or before September 21, 1976, will result in such creditor being excluded from any distribution made before such debt is proved or, as the case may be, from objecting to such distribution.

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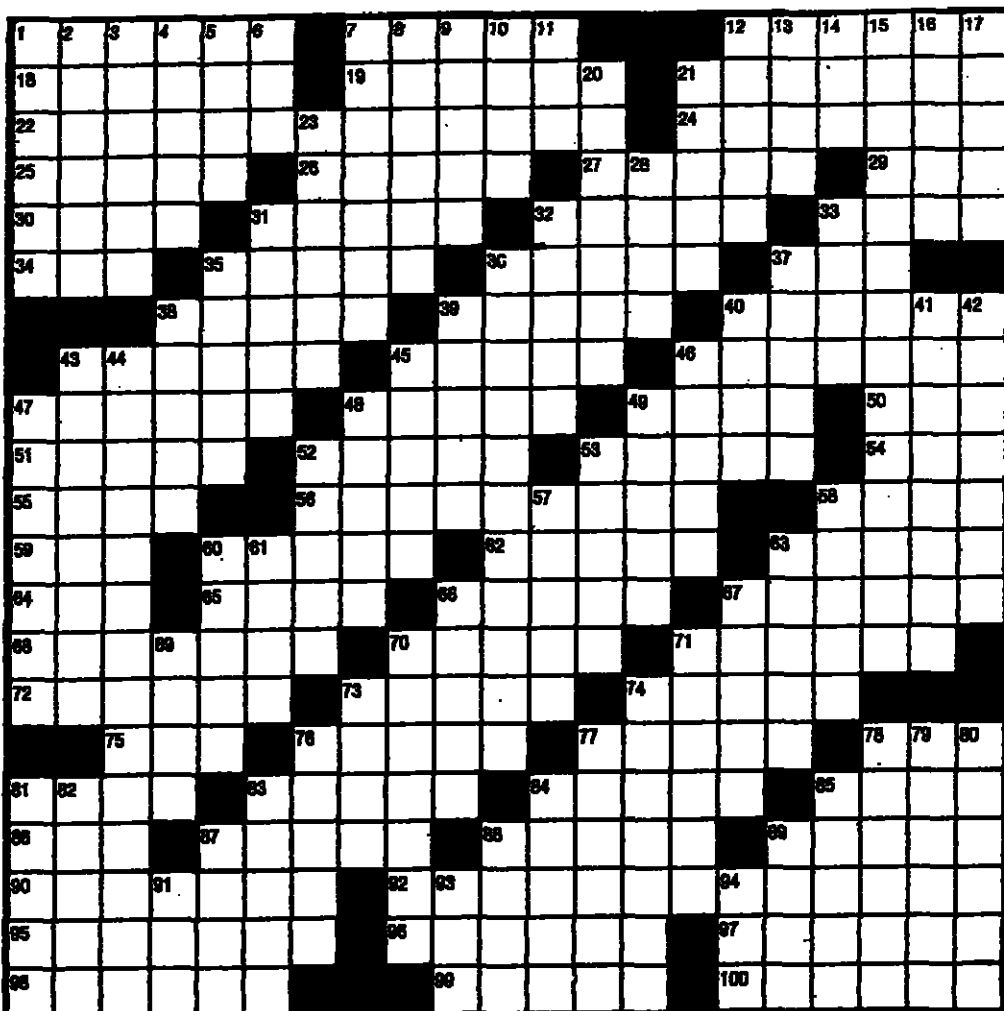
A L'HONNEUR DE VOUS INVITER
À L'EXPOSITION DE SES BIJOUX
À L'HÔTEL HERMITAGE,
MONTE CARLO,
JUSQU'AU
DIMANCHE, 15 AOÛT
TOUS LES JOURS
DE 18 À 21.30 HEURES.

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RENDEZ-VOUS PRIVÉS:
TÉL. 50.96.30

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

YOKING MATTER—By Joseph La Fauci



ACROSS

- 1 Mexican fare
- 2 Soups
- 3 French
- 4 Titania's maid
- 5 Bandman Phil
- 6 Desert of the
- 7 Occasion for the
- 8 Cana miracle
- 9 Sound of the
- 10 Little feet
- 11 Thai or Chinese
- 12 Like lace
- 13 Marsh birds
- 14 Three, in Naples
- 15 Vols' home
- 16 Street show
- 17 Hard roll
- 18 TV comedienne
- 19 French king
- 20 London
- 21 Landmark
- 22 Diminished
- 23 Kind of ball
- 24 What the
- 25 Affected
- 26 Come together
- 27 Easter, in Italy
- 28 Famed Italy
- 29 Sideslip
- 30 Mountain's action
- 31 Would-be
- 32 this man
- 33 Afternoon
- 34 In Madrid
- 35 Yeman's capital
- 36 Tokyo, once
- 37 Revolve a legacy
- 38 Hair-care
- 39 product
- 40 Montana river
- 41 Fiber knots
- 42 Preceded

DOWN

- 1 Mexican fare
- 2 Soups
- 3 French
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. Mexican fare, 2. Soups, 3. French, 4. Titania's maid, 5. Bandman Phil, 6. Desert of the, 7. Occasion for the, 8. Cana miracle, 9. Sound of the, 10. Little feet, 11. Thai or Chinese, 12. Like lace, 13. Marsh birds, 14. Three, in Naples, 15. Vols' home, 16. Street show, 17. Hard roll, 18. TV comedienne, 19. French king, 20. London, 21. Landmark, 22. Diminished, 23. Kind of ball, 24. What the, 25. Affected, 26. Come together, 27. Easter, in Italy, 28. Famed Italy, 29. Sideslip, 30. Mountain's action, 31. Would-be, 32. this man, 33. Afternoon, 34. In Madrid, 35. Yeman's capital, 36. Tokyo, once, 37. Revolve a legacy, 38. Hair-care, 39. product, 40. Montana river, 41. Fiber knots, 42. Preceded.

DOWN

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BOOKS

CHAMPAGNE AND BALONEY

The Rise and Fall of Finley's A's

By Tom Clark. Harper & Row, 432 pp. Illustrated with drawings by the author. \$10.95.

THE LORDS OF BASEBALL

By Harold Parrott. Praeger, 265 pp. Illustrated. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IS Charles O. Finley, the egotistical owner of the Oakland A's baseball team, of any ultimate moral consequence? I doubt it, though he is every sportswriter's favorite pig's bladder to kick around, and though Alvin Dark, Finley's 6th and 12th manager (in 15 years), preached to a Baptist congregation last year that "if [Finley] doesn't accept Jesus Christ as his personal savior, he's going to hell"—for which pronouncement Finley promptly dismissed Dark, thinking no doubt like some Greek or old that if he couldn't dismiss the bad news he could at least dispose of the messenger. I would imagine that by the time the year 2000 rolls around, the impact of Finley on the 20th century will seem to signify about as much as the amount of alcohol drunk during the 1939 season by Cletus Elwood Follenberger.

Still, for all that Finley's threat to America's moral fabric has been pumped out of proportion, one has to admit that his presence on the scene has inspired some amusing rhetoric. "Finley is the irrepressible id in the subconscious of baseball... he is pure jungle," said one observer a couple of years ago. And when, in 1967, Finley moved the A's from Kansas City to Oakland, Missouri Senator Stuart Symington spluttered, "Oakland is the luckiest city since Hiroshima." What's more, if Finley had never exploded from the business of insuring doctors into the practice of outrageous health care, we would not have had the poet Tom Clark's "Champagne and Baloney: The Rise and Fall of Finley's A's" to entertain us.

Why would one want to read a book that just recounts Finley's 15 years with the A's, without going further behind the scenes than a reader of the daily press since 1961 would have done? For one thing, no human cranium of even above-normal proportions could possibly retain all of Finley's excesses and outrages, not to speak of all the clever moves he made in building one of the better teams in baseball history. Most readers of the sports pages will recall how Finley supplanted James Augustus Hunter with the nickname "Catfish"; how Finley waged financial war with his brilliant young fast-ball pitcher Vida Blue and how Finley nearly put the A's together again after losing his Catfish by not fulfilling the star pitcher's contract. But only those with total recall will remember how Finley also tried to nickname Vida Blue "True"; how Finley once scratched the face of a reporter who had awakened him from a nap and how Finley built the A's in the first place by signing up talent that others had overlooked. In short, Mr. Clark puts the mess that Finley has made into narrative order.

Then there is Mr. Clark's

rollicking present-tense narrative, which is so breezy that it's gusty. Reggie Jackson takes "a vicious cut that nearly screws him to the ground." Sal Bando "rumps around the bases like a mustachioed springbok." Gene Tenace's "double-play pivot has all the grace of a wounded buffalo's dying fall." As for Finley himself: "Like kings and great entertainers, [he's] more than just a person, he's an experiential gestalt!" Mr. Clark is enjoying himself. He obviously loves baseball. His enthusiasm infects the reader. The reader enjoys "Champagne and Baloney."

Harold Parrott records some entertaining lines too in "The Lords of Baseball"—lines about his ex-boss Branch Rickey's being so "sloppy about his clothes... that he looked like an unmade bed," about how Rickey's habit of dropping food on himself inspired the remark, "Everything the boss eats looks well on him"; and about the Los Angeles sports-franchise owner Jack Kent Cooke's being such a supreme egotist that it's his "No. 1 ambition to die in his own arms." Unfortunately, these lines are neither new nor his, as Mr. Parrott is the first to admit. (They belong respectively to Anonymous, the late Dodge executive Fremont Thompson, and a writer named Bud Tucker.)

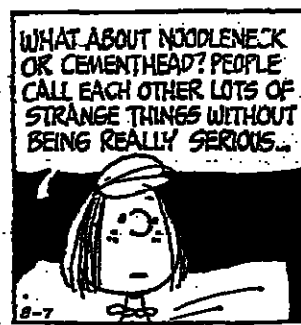
More unfortunately, those lines that do belong to Mr. Parrott follow the old and often misapplied writing rule—particularly adhered to by sportswriters for some reason—that you can't say anything that you can't say twice or simply. Thus, Mr. Parrott's comments on kiss-and-tell reporting soon give way to a sarcastic remark about Jim Bouton's being "a better peep-and-prattle writer than a pitcher"—a remark so upsetting to an admirer of "Ball Four" like me that I nearly overlooked that peeping and prattling is precisely what Mr. Parrott is doing in "The Lords of Baseball."

Most unfortunately of all, this book is not really the expose of baseball's owners it pretends to be. Actually it is the autobiography of a former sportswriter for the Brooklyn Eagle and front-office man for the Dodgers, California Angels, Seattle Pilots, and San Diego Padres. It is only festooned with acid observations on owners that Mr. Parrott either didn't like working for or just plain didn't like.

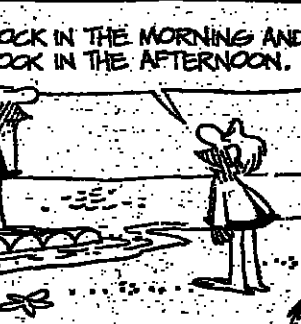
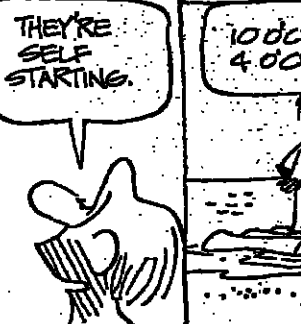
This is too bad, because judging from the evidence there seems plenty of reason to deplore the existence of such as Larry MacPhail, Walter O'Malley, C. Aronoff Smith, and sundry others whom the author got to know and detest during a lifetime in baseball. But with Mr. Parrott's sour grapes curdling the mixture, you get so that you even sympathize with Charles O. Finley.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



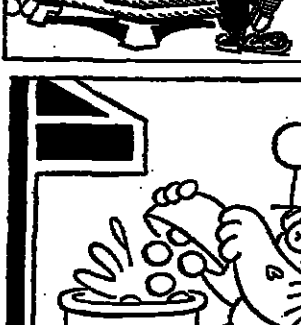
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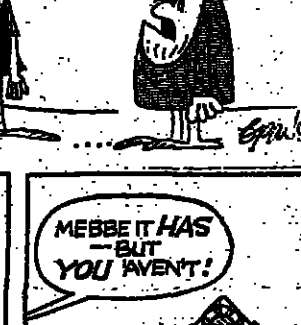
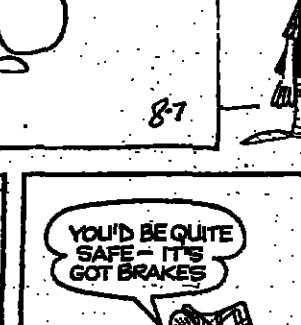
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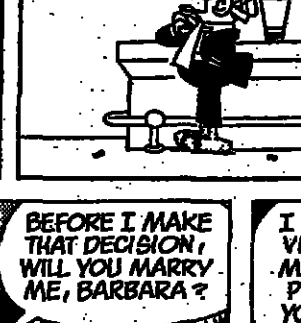
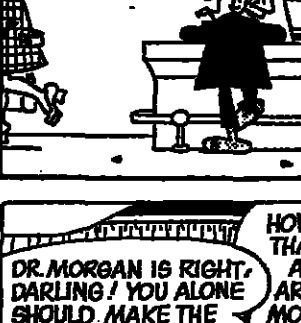
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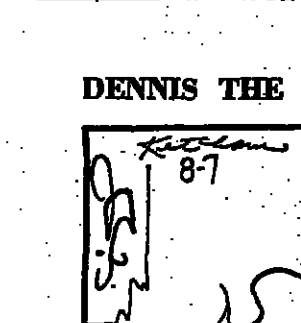
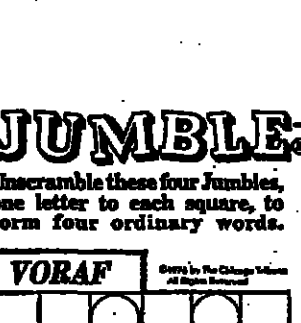
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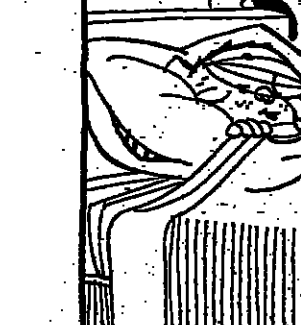
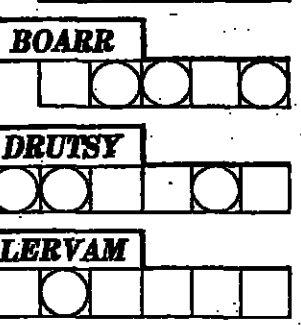
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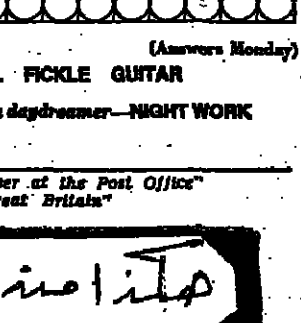
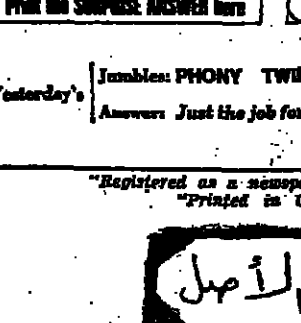
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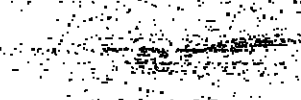
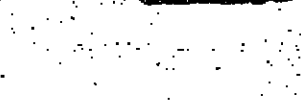
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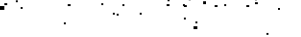
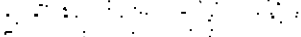
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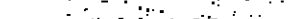
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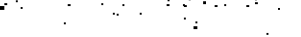
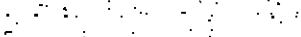
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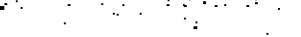
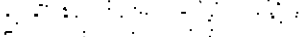
JARDINE FLEMING



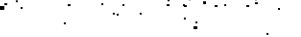
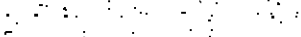
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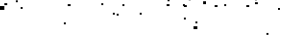
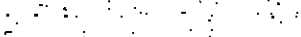
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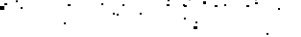
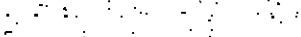
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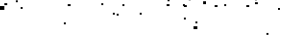
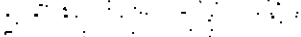
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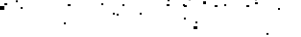
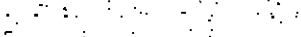
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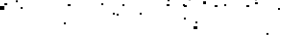
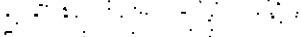
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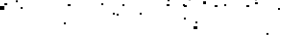
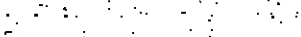
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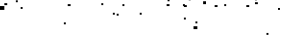
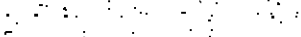
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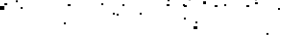
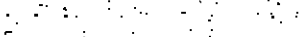
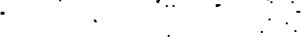
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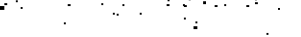
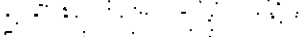
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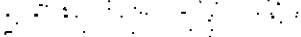
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JARDINE FLEMING



Beat Detroit, 5-4

Hobson and Rice Pace Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Butch Hobson hit a two-run homer and Jim Rice added a home run in the eighth inning to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 5-4 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Hobson's homer, which followed a sacrifice fly by Rice, was a 2-2 tie in the sixth. He hit his 15th homer to lead the Red Sox to the eighth inning after had closed to within a half-run in the seventh.

Cleveland raised his lead to 5-3 by allowing just one run while working out of a jam in the eighth. Cleveland, however, tied off by Bill Lee, who last four outs to gain his save.

Cleveland, Doug Decinces, three runs with a home run and a triple while Wayne Chalkley snapped a losing streak with a home run over the Indians.

Rangers 1, Angels 0
Arlington, Bert Blyleven six hits in his first straight victory and fourth of the season in a 1-0

triumph by Texas over California.

The game's lone run came in the second after Jeff Burroughs led off for the Rangers with a home run to centerfield. California centerfielder Dan Briggs and shortstop Dave Chalk both approached the ball, then halted as it fell between them with Burroughs winding up with a double.

He advanced on a sacrifice and came home on a sacrifice fly by Lenny Randle.

At Kansas City, slump-ridden Freddie Patek, who had only eight hits since the All-Star break, blooped a two-run single to centerfield in the sixth inning to lift the Royals to a 6-4 victory over Minnesota and give Dennis Leonard his 13th triumph of the season.

Patek's two-run single, giving him his first hit since July 3, came after Hal McLean singled and Al Cowens doubled and gave the Royals, who swept a three-game series from the Twins, a 5-3 lead. The Royals added a run in the seventh when Tom Poquette walked, went to third on a single by George Brett, who had three hits against the Twins for the sixth time this year, and scored on a delayed double steal.

At New York, George Scott hit a home run and two doubles, scored three times and drove in three runs to lead Milwaukee to a 9-3 victory over the Yankees.

In a game halted by rain after six innings.

The victory was Milwaukee's 19th in the last 16 games.

Phillies 5, Cardinals 2
At St. Louis, Gary Maddox drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single in the fifth inning to give Philadelphia a 5-2 victory over the Cardinals.

After a delay of the first inning because of rain, the Cardinals took a 2-0 lead in the second on Jose Cruz's two-run homer after Joe Ferguson walked.

Rain began falling again in the fourth inning and the Phillies batted through their order in the fifth as they knocked out starter Lynn McGlothen, now 9-11. Olin Brown hit a solo homer, McGlothen walked Tim McCarver, Larry Bowa and Dave Cash, and Maddox drove in McCarver and Bowa. Greg Luzinski singled home Cash.

Reds 3, Dodgers 2
At Los Angeles, Tony Perez hit a solo homer in the sixth inning and scored twice with a single.

Norman nudged his first straight victory to give Cincinnati a 3-2 triumph over the Dodgers.

Norman shut out the Dodgers for five innings and then held on to record his 11th victory against two losses and eighth complete game. The defeat went to starter Don Sutton, who saw his five-game winning streak snapped. Sutton is now 12-9.

Padres 4, Astros 3
At San Diego, Doug Rader drove in two runs—one with his sixth homer of the year in the fourth inning—and right-hander Dave Freisleben snapped a personal eight-game losing streak for a 4-3 victory by the Padres over Houston.

Rader hit his homer on losing pitcher Mike McLaughlin's first pitch in the fourth for the game's first run and the Padres added three runs in the sixth. Rader's sacrifice fly accounted for one of the runs with a single by Tito Fuentes and a squeeze bunt by Freisleben accounting for the others.

Mets 7, Pirates 4
At Pittsburgh, Joe Torre and Leo Foster drove in two runs apiece while John Matlack and Skip Lockwood combined on a six-hitter as New York batted out 17 hits for a 7-4 triumph over the Pirates.

The Mets scored four runs in the fourth to take a 5-0 lead. Matlack's single made the score 3-0. Foster added a two-run double to make the score 4-0 and then scored on Torre's single.

Torre had three hits to give him six in two nights, while Bud Harrelson was 4-for-4 for New York.

Giants 2, Braves 1
At Atlanta, Gary Thomsen hit a first-inning leadoff homer and later scored the Giants' second run to lead San Francisco to a 2-1 victory over the Braves.

Major League Leaders

BASEBALL LEADERS (Based on 250 at-bats)

TEAM	NAME	AVG	HR	RBI	OPS
DET	ALVIN KARPIS	.315	18	45	.850
DET	ALVIN KARPIS	.315	18	45	.850
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Thursday's Line Scores

TEAM	NAME	AVG	HR	RBI	OPS
DET	ALVIN KARPIS	.315	18	45	.850
DET	ALVIN KARPIS	.315	18	45	.850
DET	ALVIN KARPIS	.315	18	45	.850
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Fifth Romanian Asks

Asylum in Canada

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The Canadian Immigration Department said this week that a sixth Olympic athlete, another Romanian, has defected and requested permanent residence in Canada.

The latest defector joins four other Romanian athletes and 17-year-old Soviet driver Sergei Nemtsov, who elected not to return home with their national teams following the Olympics.

The identity of the fifth Romanian defector was being withheld at his request, the immigration spokesman said.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

By Elizabeth Becker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—James Carter, president of the Palmer Park Civic Association, walked into Sugar Ray Leonard's modest home without knocking, sat down without being asked and told the young Olympic boxing champion what he was going to do for him and for the Palmer Park Recreation Center.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Leonard smiled vaguely as Carter talked, trying to remember who this guy Carter was. After the local politician drove away, Leonard exploded: "Why are they coming now? I resent the fact that he thinks he can come to my house without calling. They're trying to get something out of me. I know what politicians are like. They want to attract attention and they do it in a sly way."

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

The exuberant homecoming for the first gold medal-winner in Prince George's County history has been an explosive mixture of hero adulation and old-fashioned politics. Everyone wants to be associated with the champ.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Prince George's County Executive Winfield Kelly gave Leonard a county flag to take to Montreal and flew up to Canada for Leonard's gold medal bout.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Before Leonard got back to Palmer Park, he was met by two local politicians who rode with him to a homecoming reception, State Sen. Tumaine Broadwater called for a recreation center to be named in Leonard's honor.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Leonard finds himself in the middle of a whirlwind, a physically and mentally tired athlete who hopes that things will settle down so he can begin to relax.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

"I can't tell you what I feel, I'm still in a state of shock," Leonard said. "It's like a dream. Every sacrifice I made, five years of sacrifices, and it's all over. I've got it. The gold medal. But it's all over, I'll never box again."

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

The first and most important decision has been made. Leonard has retired from boxing for reasons that reveal as much about Palmer Park and Leonard's youth as they do about the professional world of boxing.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

He first came to the Washington area when he was 4 and he moved with his family to their modest home in Palmer Park in 1972. Leonard was 14 then and vulnerable, he says, "to the temptations on the street... so much going on... so much pot, so much women."

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Just down the street from his house is the Palmer Park Recreation Center, where Leonard signed up for a boxing program. It was to be a

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

path to keep youngsters off the streets and maybe produce a good boxing club.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

"In my heart, all I ever wanted was this gold medal and the chance at a 'strange life,'" Leonard said, repeating it several times during an hour's conversation. "I wanted to set an example and I have. Listen to what Muhammad Ali says: 'He tells boys not to go into boxing until they have an education. That's what I'm doing, I'm setting an example.'"

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Leonard has decided to stay out of boxing forever for other reasons.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

"You can't always say you're going to make money as a professional," he reasoned. "Professionals fight a lot more dirty; the rules aren't as strict and you can get hurt."

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

"At times it's going to seem like things are going down fast. But my name will always be in the record book and my family can be proud that I came up the hard way and accomplished something most people aren't capable of."

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Leonard reflected on his past and future while playing with his 3-year-old son, Ray Charles Leonard Jr. The boy is one of many children the gold-medal winner hopes to have and a college degree seems essential if he is going to be a breadwinner.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

Leonard begins studies at the University of Maryland this fall where he plans to major in recreation and communication so he can come back to Palmer Park and work with youngsters.

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

"I know the rings, I know the moves and I know what it takes," Leonard said. "I know I can be a model for his life."

Sugar Ray Leonard Is Paying Penalty of Sudden Fame

If Leonard has his way, the example he sets will spill over to the local recreation center and Palmer Park will be the home of more "straight" athletes. And that he says, can only be accomplished through the centers and by models like himself, not by politicians.

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Art Buchwald

In Praise of Violence

WASHINGTON—The National Citizens' Committee for Broadcasting has issued a survey of violence on TV. The committee, headed by Nicholas Johnson, the former FCC commissioner, monitored television for six weeks, and came to the conclusion that the most violent shows they saw were "SWAT," "The Rockies," "Sara," the ABC Sunday movie, "The CBS Friday movie, "The Rocky Horror Picture Show," "Star Trek," and "Hitch."



Buchwald

"McMillan-Columbo," the NBC Saturday-night movie and Joe Forrester. How they missed "Kojak," "Hawaii Five-O" and "The Streets of San Francisco" I'll never know.

But they came up with another interesting bit of research. Using the definition of TV violence modeled on a system devised by Dr. George Gerbner of the University of Pennsylvania, they discovered that the most frequent sponsors of this type of show were Colgate-Palmolive Products, Gillette Hair Products, Brock Shampoo, Ford Motor Co., Johnson and Johnson, American Motors and Lysol.

It seems to me that those of us who enjoy violence on television should thank the people who make it all possible.

Too often we sit back in our chairs after seeing a girl raped or a policeman shot down in cold blood on TV and fail to say I think I'll write the sponsor of that show a letter and tell him how much it pleased me. After all, sponsors are people, too, and when they bring us blood and gore they want to know how much the audience appreciated it.

Since I know you're all busy people, I have typed up some form letters that you can clip out and send to a few of the companies who make all these violence-prone shows possible.

"President, Colgate-Palmolive:

"Dear Sir,

"I just wanted to tell you how much our entire family enjoyed the program you sponsored. The other night when the man was buried in sand, the villain poured honey on his head so the ants would eat him. We also enjoyed the film the other night which showed this psychotic killer who got his jollies from blowing up people's cars. My son Fred duplicated the bomb the killer made with stuff he found in our kitchen. Not only are the shows you sponsor exciting but they are also educational, and we assure you as long as you stick with violence we'll stick with Colgate toothpaste."

"Chairman of the board, Gillette Hair Products:

"Dear Sir,

"You probably don't hear from too many satisfied viewers, but I want you to know that every time we see a Gillette commercial interspersed in a program where someone is kidnapped, mugged or killed, we make a mental note to buy your product. I realize you don't make these shows yourselves, but the fact that you have the good taste to advertise on them is enough for us. Keep up the good work."

"President, Brock Shampoo:

"Dear Sir,

"I saw a movie Sunday night on ABC where 14 cowboys were killed in four minutes. There was blood all over the place, and it was a real turn-on. I asked my wife how ABC could afford to pay for that kind of entertainment, and she said, 'Don't thank ABC, thank Brock.' They paid for it. So that's what we're doing. Stay with violence. If you change to comedy we'll stop using your shampoo."

"Dear Mr. Ford,

"I see your name in the papers a lot, but I never thought I'd be writing to you. I just saw the scariest show on television. A madman was holding 13 people hostage and he kept killing them one at a time with a knife. You probably weren't even aware of it, but Ford was one of the sponsors. I want you to know how proud I am that you would have your product associated with this kind of program. It shows you're not intimidated by the small segment of the population who think violence on TV is bad for our children. I say stick to your guns. Kids don't buy cars anyway."

(You can write the above letter to American Motors as well.)

"President, Johnson and Johnson:

"Dear Sir,

"I liked the show you sponsored the other night where a crooked cop crashed his car into a camper and killed the entire family. Then he made it look like a petty thief was the hit-and-run driver. It was a corker, full of color and suspense. I have sold a warehouse of Johnson and Johnson baby powder. Looking forward to what you're sponsoring next week. I hope it has a guy slugging a woman around. I guess I enjoy that kind of violence more than anything."

These are only a few samples, but I'm certain the heads of companies who buy time on violent TV shows are anxious to hear from you. It makes them feel all the money and time they have invested have really paid off.

The U.S. Schwenkfelders: All 2,600 of Them

By Kenneth A. Briggs

SALFORD, Pa. (NTT)—At dusk, the congregation in the Salford Meeting House arose from their straight wooden pews and filed out to the trim burial plot a few yards away.

They gathered near a large marble marker and, as in their annual custom, sang together in German the hymn "Now Thank We All Our God."

The inscription on the stone read: "To the memory of 28 Schwenkfelder immigrants from Silesia whose remains repose in this sacred ground."

Two hundred Schwenkfelders in all, scattered in their native land for their religious beliefs, came to this southeastern Pennsylvania farmland in the 1730s, among them the ancestors of Ronald Reagan's designated running mate, Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa.

They were followers of the 16th-century reformer Kaspar Schwenkfeld, an Austrian nobleman who disagreed with both the Pope and Martin Luther, and, like better-known contemporaries, the Quakers, the Mennonites and the Moravians, thirsted for a place to live and work in peace.

Schwenkfeld eschewed formal church structure, saw no need for creeds and did not recruit followers. His adherents never numbered more than 4,000. The movement died out in Europe in the 19th century and its American branch remained small. There are presently 2,600 Schwenkfelders, a figure relatively unchanged in decades. However, the percentage of the total who were not born into the tradition has climbed to 40 per cent.

An established Schwenkfeld-

They were followers of the 16th-century reformer Kaspar Schwenkfeld, an Austrian nobleman who disagreed with both the Pope and Martin Luther, and, like better-known contemporaries, the Quakers, the Mennonites and the Moravians, thirsted for a place to live and work in peace.

or Church has existed only since 1910. Before that, followers were banded together in a society modeled after the Quakers. The first Schwenkfelders, in fact, had no organization whatever for 50 years following their arrival.

Ordained ministers have also been a rather recent addition. Not until this century did the church see a need for them. The pattern had been to appoint laymen deemed to have natural leadership qualities.

By settling near other pietistic groups with strict life-styles, the Schwenkfelders tended to appropriate the conservative dress and mannerisms of their neighbors. Until the 1920s their services were conducted in German.

"But there really was no Schwenkfeld style," said the Rev. Jack Rothberger, pastor of Central Schwenkfelder Church in Worcester, Pa., "and most people dropped the habits."

Rothberger's church contains nearly half of all the Schwenkfelders and is a formidable stone-and-brick structure that looms up along Highway 363 between Worcester and Lansdale.

Like the four other pastors in the denomination, Rothberger was not reared a Schwenkfelder. The church has no seminary of its own and has had to rely mostly on the United Church of Christ, the successor to Congregationalism and the denomination with which Schwenkfelders share most in common, for a supply of ministers.

The touchstone of the Schwenkfelder theology is belief in inner spiritual growth. "Outer forms are considered secondary. Worship is simple and a wide divergence of beliefs are tolerated."

Schwenkfeld, who turned to writing when he was barred from the established churches, stressed that spiritual renewal came through a life-long nurturing and that salvation did not consist in an instantaneous conversion experience. He laid heavy emphasis on education. Publication of his writings in 13 volumes during this century has, according to Fred Grater of the Schwenkfelder Library in Pennsylvania, revived some interest in him among Reformation scholars.

Schwenkfeld, who believed that conflicts over the meaning of the sacraments had generated the fierce hatred among religious groups, proposed in 1536 a moratorium on the celebration of the Eucharist, resuming adult baptism and occasional communion only in the 19th century.

Because of the church's emphasis on personal rights of belief, there is a broad spectrum of opinion within the body on a number of issues, the movement seldom had formal prescriptions for behavior. While generally sympathetic with Christians who espoused pacifism, for example, the Schwenkfelders never became solidly identified with that position as a group.

Even some generally accepted customs were often done away with almost overnight. "When the senator's grandparents came to this one church for the first time," recalled Malcolm Schwenker, the senator's father and a staunch Schwenkfelder, "the men and women were seated on opposite sides of the church as usual. But she (the senator's grandmother) had been raised a Presbyterian and declared openly she would not put up with that. She said she wanted to sit with her husband and would do so anyway."

"Therapies on the prejudice was broken," Schwenker continued. "It was just a custom and nobody else had had the courage to break it."

Schwenker brought up his three children in the faith and Sen. Schweiker retains his ties to the Central Schwenkfelder Church in Worcester, of which his father is a member. The senator worships there when he is in the area.

Advertisements in Mexican newspapers for butterfly spotters brought a response from Kenneth Brugger of Mexico City. In January, 1976, he telephoned Urquhart to report that he had found millions of monarchs roosting on trees north of the city.

Last January, Urquhart flew to Mexico City and, with Brugger, went into the mountains to confirm the finding. The site is at an altitude of 9,000 feet where it never freezes but where the air is chilly enough to virtually immobilize the butterflies. Thus millions of the insects can remain in one spot without having to eat.

Tagging the Mysterious Migration of the Monarch Butterfly

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NTT)—Scientists have just learned where monarch butterflies go every winter. Millions of them migrate from all over the Eastern United States and Southern Canada to a tiny, wooded 30-acre region in the mountains just north of Mexico City.

The butterflies swarm over the pine trees so thickly that their wings can snap branches three inches in diameter.

In the spring, the orange and black monarchs head north, mating as they go. It is thought

that most, if not all, of the adults die shortly afterward, leaving their offspring to complete the return trip.

The discovery was announced in the August issue of National Geographic Magazine by Fred Urquhart, a Canadian zoologist who has been searching for the wintering grounds of the monarch since 1937.

It had been known that the relatively small number of monarchs from the Western states winter on California's Monterey peninsula, turning the trees orange in the town of Pacific Grove. And it had been known that a few Eastern monarchs go

to Central America for the winter. But no one knew where the bulk of the huge population of Eastern monarchs went.

In recent years, Urquhart and volunteers from the Insect Migration Association had tagged several thousand monarchs using waterproof gummed labels on the wings. Printed on the labels were the words, "Send to Zoology University Toronto Canada," referring to Urquhart's academic affiliation.

Using the locations from which tagged butterflies were sent to him in the mail, Urquhart drew up migration maps. The dots fell into lines pointing to Mexico,

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